THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY 6TH NOVEMBER.

THE GOVERNMENT BHOOTEAH BOARDING SCHOOL at Darjeeling had a gala day the other day. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor paid it a visit in order to present personally a portrait of His Excellency the late Viceroy as a mark of the interest which Lord Northbrook and Lady Baring took in the school. A correspondent at Darjeeling sends us the following account of the Lieutenant Governor's visit:

"His Honor accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner arrived at one o'clock P. M., Bhooteah flags waved on both sides of the road leading to the school and a board was placed over the gate welcoming the distinguished visitor.

His Honor examined the boys and was pleased to find the unexpected improvement made by them in the course of two years. His Honor then addressed the students explaining to them the occasion that had brought him in their midst. He exhorted them to pursue knowledge with zeal and assiduity, pointing out to them the brilliant results that had followed the attainments made by their brethren in Bengal, and impressed upon them the necessity of combining a knowledge of their own vernacular the Thibetan, with that of English. Adverting to the picturesque sceneries of Sikkim, he said that whilst European gentlemen delighted to see the natural beauties of that country, their joy would know no bounds to see its inhabitants adorned with qualities of the head and heart. Noticing that the students had made certain furniture His Honor expressed great satisfaction and exhorted the students to pursue it with diligence. The students then presented him an address. His Honor was highly pleased with it and expressed his desire of sending it to Lord Northbrook. His Honor then left the school requesting the students to thank Mr. Edgar for having founded the institution and also for maintaining it, which they gladly did. The Head Master of the school, I am informed, is about to give an entertainment to his native friends at Darjeeling in honor of the Lieutenant Governor's visit."

HERE IS an instance of a zemindar being called upon to give land gratis for a road constructed out of the Road Cess Fund. A correspondent informs us that "Rao Jogendranarain Rai, zemindar of Lalgola, Moorshedabad, at the request of the District Magistrate, has been pleased to give a piece of land, free of charge, measuring 1 biga, 19 cottas, in a village named Paruli, where the Road Cess is levied." Of course this is a small affair. But is it right that the Government should ask the zemindars to give lands *gratis* for roads when a compulsory Road Cess is levied?

COLONEL HUTCHINSON, the Resident at Gwalior, in speaking at the State Dinner given by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia to signalise the Queen's assumption of the Imperial Title, observed that "it was a proud moment for Gwalior to be foremost in bending the knee in token of loyalty" to the English Crown. Of course the Native Princes now occupy the position of Feudatory of the British Crown, but was this a graceful way of reminding the Scindia of his altered position? What will be done with the old treaties, in which the two contracting parties were described as "Allies?" Mr. Gladstone objected to the new Title on the ground that it might cause apprehension about the maintenance of the treaties. We dare say Lord Lytton will put the matter to rights at the Imperial Assemblage.

A JEWISH woman of questionable character lodged a complaint before the Police Court of Bombay in the guise of a Parsi, but she was unmasked by the Parsi Magistrate Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, whose keen ear at once caught the defects in her Parsi tongue. Adverting to this case the *Indian Spectator* says:

"People have been shocked to see prostitutes among the Parsees, who profess that there are no such things among them; but after all it has turned out that some Jewish maidens have been practising the innocent trick of exposing their faded charms in the graceful and becoming habit of Parsee ladies. Such things are indeed scandalous, and measures should be adopted betimes to prevent their repetition. Not that there are no prostitutes among the Parsees; but for this reason foreign sin should not be laid at their door."

There is good reason for virtuous indignation.

WE LEARN from the above paper that the Government of Bombay has submitted to the Supreme Government the names of Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, Mr. Pestonji Jehangir, and Mr. Khunderao Chimonrao Bedarkur for Collectorships in the Bombay Presidency. It is stated that in Madras Mr. V. Ramiengar and Mr. Gujaputtee Rao have been selected by the Madras Government for similar appointments. These appointments will be announced by the Viceroy at the Imperial Durbar at Delhi. Is Bengal to lag behind?

FLORENCE has been chosen as the next place of meeting for the Congress of Orientalists, which has just been closed at St. Petersburg. The committee of organisation for the future Congress will contain, among its members, M. Michel Amari, the well-known Orientalist and former Minister of Public Instruction in Italy, who will act as President, and the Professors of the Faculty of Oriental Languages at Florence. It was resolved, at St. Petersburg, to leave to the next Congress the decision as to whether—in addition to the French language, and to the language spoken in the country where the meetings are held—the Latin tongue is to be admitted as a medium of learned discussion. The London *Examiner* says that unless the English pronounciation of Latin is made conformable to the continental one, the difficulties of understanding each other would not be thereby diminished.

AT THE St. Petersburg Congress it was resolved that the Russian Government should be requested to contribute to the costs of bringing out the work of the Arab historian Tabari, the edition of which has been begun by a Dutch *savant*. Tabari's work, like that of Ibn Foslan, is of importance for the early history of Russia. The motion of a Russian member was also adopted that the Russian and the English Governments should be requested to grant free and unhindered leave to the subjects of both countries to make voyages through their respective Asiatic dominions.

THE FOLLOWING appears in the London *Examiner*:

"Among the Prince's now on view at South Kensington, is a small ivory group, representing a Hindoo god trampling on a recumbent native. The figure of the deity is distinctly Oriental, both in costume and attitude. But his face, ornamented with pendant "goatee," bears such a strong resemblance to the late Emperor Napoleon that most people accept it as the latter's likeness. This is a mistake. The artist had no intention of deifying the hero of Sedan. It is Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has thus been immortalised as an omnipotent being. The only question is, how the artist contrived to make such an exact portrait. Did Sir Richard condescend to give him a sitting or two? Perhaps so; no one knows better than "Dicky Temple" that there are many ways of compassing notoriety, if not immortality."

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

A COMMITTEE of the Legislative Council of Mauritius has been appointed to report on the constitution of the Supreme Court of that colony. The Committee recommend the following changes:

"There being no law fixing a limit of age for the functions of judges, it has happened that we have had several times on the Bench men who, fatigued by age and hard work under a tropical climate had ceased to be equal to their task and had become of little assistance to their brother judges.

"It is to be regretted that a practice, which the law does not condemn, it is true, but which has never met with the approval of public opinion, that of allowing judges to sit in cases in which the advocates and attornies of parties are their close relatives, should have contributed to discredit the mechanism of our judicial system and increased the distrusts of litigants.

"There is at this moment, it is true, only one judge of the Court having in the Bar some near relatives (a son-in-law, advocate, a brother and brother in-law, attornies), but it may happen that hereafter other judges be placed in a similar position. It is easy to imagine what would be the anxieties of a litigant who at the calling of a case upon which his fortune or his honor would depend, would see arrayed against him by his adversaries the Sons, Sons-in-law and Brothers of his judges. And it would perhaps be a still more painful spectacle to see a Supreme Court in which litigants would retain the Services of those advocates and attornies alone who would be connected with the Bench by ties of relationship, in the hope of counterbalancing the presumed influence of the relatives of one of the judges by that of the relatives of another.

By a majority of ten to one the Committee think that a fourth judge should be appointed in order to secure the presence of three judges on the Bench at the time, instead of two who now constitute the full Court.

The Committee unanimously recommend that every judge of the Supreme Court who shall be appointed hereafter shall be bound to retire on the completion of his sixty fifth year.

"They recommend, by a majority of eight to three, that an Ordinance be passed rendering it obligatory upon every judge of the Supreme Court to abstain from sitting in cases in which one of his relatives by blood or marriage, in the direct line to all degrees, and in the collateral line to the third degree inclusively, shall be retained as advocate or attorney, unless the parties agree in asking that he should sit in these cases.

"According to our laws, the court, when it cannot form a quorum on account of challenge or illness, calls to the Bench Advocates present in Court, according to their rank of seniority on the Bar list.

"In a small community like ours, it may happen that the senior Member of the Bar present may not possess the legal knowledge and enjoy the respect necessary to sit on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

"It is better that in such cases either the Master of the Supreme Court, or a District Magistrate, or an Advocate to be chosen by the Governor, should be called to complete the quorum of the Court"

The above extracts shew that the condition of the Supreme Court of Mauritius is simply scandalous.

IT IS STATED that Mount Ararat, 17,212 feet high, has been successfully ascended by an Englishman from London; only two or three previous ascents had before been made.

A SCHEME is proposed to carry a telegraph wire to the Cape of Good Hope from Egypt across Africa.

A NEW CURE for Rheumatism has, it is said, been discovered in France. It was effected by the injection of cold water under the skin of those parts of the body suffering from the pain. An American doctor injected 10 drops of cold water under the skin in the lumbar region, on each side of the spinal column, and in less than a minute the patient, a woman who had been suffering from lumbago for three years, felt relief. Some time afterwards the pain returned, but was mitigated the next day by a capuncture without injection, and the woman who had been so long crippled, was able to work at a sewing machine.

THE FOLLOWING is an illustration of the development of English spelling in the Punjab. The *Punjab Advertizer* is assured that it is a verbatim copy of a letter recently received by a school-master in the North from a householder in his locality:—"Cur, ass, you are a man of no legs and I wish to inter my sun in your skull." The obscurity and seeming offensiveness of this address disappear on translation. What was intended to be written was: "Sir, as you are a man of knowledge, I wish to enter my son at your school."

IT IS STATED in an English paper that a Missionary in India has sent an order for a vehicle which can be travelled in by day, slept in by night, and preached from at any time. It will be furnished with cooking utensils, bedding, and books, and six oxen will draw it. The missionary apparently forgot one thing. He ought to have suggested some contrivance for drawing hearers.

A CARTMAN was convicted last month by the Second-Class Magistrate of Madurantakum in Madras of negligent driving, thereby endangering the lives of certain people at the sixty-second mile of the Southern Trunk Road. The case attracted the notice of the Government of Madras, which has passed the following orders:

"His Grace the Governor in Council considers that the cartman in this case was punished for an accident due to the neglect of the Railway Company to fence the pit which they had dug in dangerous proximity to the road and left without any kind of warning or watch. The Government consider that the Company should compensate the man for the punishment he has undergone by a money payment of say Rupees 30. The further steps in the matter will be taken in the Public Works Department."

Evidently the Duke of Buckingham means to work with his eyes open.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

LIKE NEW YORK London is about to have a daily illustrated newspaper.

MR. W. H. HAVELOCK C. S. Revenue Commissioner, has fallen the first victim to the famine in Bombay. During a tour in the famine districts he was attacked by fever and liverish symptoms brought on by over-work and exposure. He was a man universally respected and esteemed, and his death at the present moment will prove a severe loss to the Bombay Government. If he had survived a few months he would have been appointed a member of the Bombay Council.

THE BOMBAY Government pays the following just tribute to the memory of Mr. Havelock:

"During his long service Mr. Havelock was ever distinguished by his conscientious sense of duty, and by the ability, energy and industry with which he endeavoured to promote the welfare of those with whom his official duties brought him into relation. It is not too much to say that he sacrificed his life in the service of the Country.

While already unwell he undertook a tour of inspection through the districts now suffering so severely from drought, and he has sunk under the effects of the exertion and exposure to which he was thus subjected.

The Government have lost in him a sound and reliable adviser on the varied and important questions connected with the administration which are daily submitted through the Office of the Revenue and Police Commissioner.

By the Native community his death will be sincerely deplored, for he was conspicuous for his straight-forwardness and impartiality.

His many personal friends will mourn the loss of one who possessed in a remarkable degree the truest and highest qualities of a gentleman."

"A LOVER OF DECENCY" in the columns of an English journal says:

"At a meeting on a Curragh last month the costumes of some of the competitors were so glaringly indecent that I am glad to say many ladies who would otherwise have enjoyed the sport withdrew. I trust that such a costume as white tights with a tight fitting coloured peak fore and aft will not in future be allowed to be worn."

Is there no law in England against indecent dress?

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT calls attention of the Forest Department to the extreme difficulties with which the people of the Deccan and Southern Maharatta Country now have to contend in supplying their cattle with food and water. His Excellency in Council remarks that the officers of Forest Department must remember that the poor are now subjected to a most severe pressure, which must not be aggravated by a rigid adherence to departmental forms and regulations. They must judge for themselves in what cases the rules can in different places be more or less relaxed, and where that can be done without causing lasting and serious damage, the cattle must be freely admitted into the reserves.

IT WOULD appear that we were not quite correct in stating last week that Mr. Val Prinsep, who has been commissioned by the Secretary of State to paint an historical picture of the Delhi Assemblage, "was hardly known to fame." We are informed that he has exhibited pictures regularly at the Royal Academy Exhibitions in London since 1857, and this year there appeared a portrait of Lord Lawrence painted by him for Government House at Calcutta. As a portrait painter he is highly spoken of, but we should observe that we had no intention of instituting an invidious comparison between Mr. Val Prinsep and Mr. Muir White. We, however, hold that as a local artist Mr. White deserves patronage. As for the picture of the Delhi Assemblage, perhaps the services of a first class artist could have been secured for £10,000. It is, however, said that Mr. Val Prinsep will get £6,000.

THE FOLLOWING memorandum has been issued for the information of noblemen and gentlemen invited to the Delhi Assemblage:

"1. Native noblemen and gentlemen attending should make their arrangements so as to arrive at Delhi not later than the 22nd December.

2. There will be a camp at Delhi set apart for the above.

3. A European officer will be attached to the camp throughout the Imperial Assemblage, who will render all necessary assistance.

4. All attending and wishing to be located in this camp should forward their camp equipage in charge of a responsible person so as to reach Delhi not later than the 25th November. An officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department of this Presidency will be at Delhi by the 15th November, and will, on being applied to, point out the ground.

5. The space being somewhat limited, it is recommended that as small a number of followers should be taken as is consistent with comfort and convenience. In no case will more than 100 be allowed, and in nearly every case this number would be very greatly in excess of requirements.

6. Carriages and horses should be sent off early, as there is no doubt the strain on the railways will be very great, more especially after the first week in December.

7. For the sake of convenience, it is requested that each gentleman attending will cause a board to be put up in some prominent place near his encampment, with the name of the occupant clearly printed thereon, both in English and the vernacular."

A CHARGE WAS preferred by Mr. Cleveland before Mr. Nana Moroji, Magistrate of Police, Bombay, against the Municipal Commissioner for nuisance at the Byculla Flats. Although it was dismissed, it will we dare say have a good moral effect.

THURSDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

AN EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENT sends us the following anent the Civil Procedure Bill:

"With reference to the Civil Procedure Code which is under discussion I observe that Section 21 Act XXIII. of 1861 has been omitted. Is the omission accidental or intentional? The importance of retaining that particular section of the Procedure Code may be better conceived than described; the majesty and dignity of the Court ought to be maintained, and this cannot be the case if it be made a tool in the hands of the executive.

Again, the penal sections provide that the person &c., shall be sent up in custody to the Magistrate, but it ought to provide an agency for safe custody. No constables are set apart for the purpose, and under the new rules the Court peons are made only to execute processes and no other functions are alloted to them. In the absence of section 21 referred to above, the Nazir is quite unfit to act the part of a custodian of a criminal."

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us on the same subject:

"The Bombay Revenue Bill seems not to have taught the Legislature anything, for again in the new Civil Procedure Bill the powers of the Civil Court are going to be curtailed and the control of the Executive will be made more effective. Sales of land are not to be held without the permission of the District Judge. But is the latter better informed than Munsiffs and Sub-Judges? Suits against public officers are to be brought before the District Judges. But why should the public be put into greater expenses that way?

A CORRESPONDENT from Ghattal writes to us as follows:

"I am sorry to inform you and you will be more so to hear that the foll Epidemic Fever has broken out in Ghattal, Radanagore, Kheerpoy and Chundercoonah. The cause of its reappearance is assigned to be the excessive sub-soil dampness in consequence of the late flood. There exist Charitable Dispensaries at Ghattal and Chundercoonah where the fever has appeared in a mild form. But there are none at Radanagore and Kheerpoy, where I am informed on reliable authority it is raging with great virulence. We would therefore suggest the necessity of opening endemic dispensaries at both the last named places where medical relief is much needed and we hope Mr. Harrison the Magistrate of Midnapore who is sufficiently alive to the distress of the people will direct his attention to this important subject."

HERE IS a piece of romance in real life:

At——a village in Nuddea, a gentleman, by birth a Hindoo of considerable respectability in the neighbourhood, was for some days trying to entice a poor widow of 15 of the Natta caste, who has nobody else in the world, besides a brother-in-law and a mother-in-law, to look after her. For this vile purpose the Babu engaged two women, who were making strenuous efforts to persuade her to yield to their immoral proposal. On Wednesday, the 18th October, one of the women came and informed the girl that if she any longer rejected the Babu's proposal, he would come to her by force. The girl is as chaste and pure as a snow-white flower; so upon hearing this, she could contain herself no longer, but bursting into tears ran to her mother-in-law and brother-in-law. On asking the reason of her crying she told all the particulars to them. Her brother-in-law, a young man, was thunder struck on hearing this and for a time became senseless. However, after a little while gathering his senses, he conceived a strange plan of taking revenge upon the Babu and told his aunt, the mother-in-law of the widow, to invite the Babu into his house and as a sign of acquiescence on the part of the girl to the proposal made by him suggested her to ask Rs. 10 for private expenditure. Accordingly on the following day, when the old hag came the matron asked her to tell her Babu to come at dead of night and send her immediately Rs. 10. With this cheering message the woman ran to the Babu, who upon hearing it, was right glad at heart and paid the money instantly with one rupee as a recompense to her for her labors.

Meanwhile, the brother-in-law after having secured the money sought the assistance of some of his friends in this emergency, who readily granted it and lay hid in his house on night-fall, while he himself disguising himself in the garb of a woman with some ornaments on his arms, kept close to the door. At the appointed time the Babu came with his servant, and knocked at the door. It was immediately opened by our hero and the Babu was let it in. After asking the gay Lothario to sit on the couch he quickly shut the door. Then began the action which the reader can easily imagine. All the inmates fell upon him and gave him a sound drubbing. Rumour says, an attempt was made to deprive him of his nose, but the Babu fortunately escaped with only a hurt on it. The servant who was outside now went in to his master's rescue, but he was also thrashed severely. After this the inmates suddenly dispersed and then the Babu and his servants were released. The Babu is now under medical treatment at Calcutta.

WE HAVE received a new vernacular paper from Sylhet entitled the *Srihattya Prokasika*. Vernacular journalism in the Mofussil labors under great difficulties, particularly owing to the jealousy of local officers, but we hope these officers will remember that an outspoken press is the best ally of good Government. We wish our new brother every success.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Raneegunge:

"In the category given by you of the places affected with the epidemic fever this year, you omitted, I believe, from want of information, to include some of the villages of Beerbhoom, where the disease is virulent in its severest form. This is not the first year the scourge has visited the lands of Beerbhoom. It has been hanging over a wide area for the last few years. This year it has made its appearance in places which were hitherto untouched. The devastations, the fell disease carries along with it are very great. Scarcely a house is to be met with, in which some inmates have not been prostrated. The sufferings the people have been put to, on account of the lingering nature of the disease, are worse than death itself. Those that survive the attack generally have got a ghastly death-like appearance which it is piteous to look upon. The medical aid, placed at the disposal of the sufferers, is not at all adequate; only few dispensaries with a scanty supply of medicines, to be located in the different parts of the area affected, have been sanctioned. The requirements of the people might have been met had sanction been accorded to establishing four more dispensaries. But the Government is financially embarrassed, and we do not like to press upon it to do more for the alleviation of distress the people are laboring under-what are the Talookdars about? Can they not take upon themselves the task of affording relief to the sufferers who are their tenants and on whom their earthly happiness mainly depends? Should they not lend them their helping hands in these days of their distress? The progress of the disease cannot be arrested, unless provision be made for additional medical help."

A CORRESPONDENT complains that in the Nyehatty Municipality, the co-parceners of a house are not allowed to pay in the municipal rates separately. If the house is joint and undivided, the general manager of the family must pay for all sharers, and realize contributions from them according to their respective shares. But each sharer is not certainly liable to pay the whole assessment. A brick kiln is liable to assessment.

FRIDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

WE TAKE the following interesting figures regarding the public libraries in Europe from the Paris letter of the *Delhi Gazette*. The Library of the Berlin University contains 115,000 printed volumes and 40,000 charts. That of Bonn has 180,000 volumes, several hundred manuscripts, and a large collection of maps. That of Breslau has 340,000 volumes and 2,900 manuscripts. The Erlangen University has 110,000 volumes and 1,900 manuscripts, besides 50,000 pamphlets, 10,000 autograph letters, and a great quantity of drawings and engravings. The Freiburg University has 250,000 printed volumes and 500 manuscripts. That of Giessen has 150,000 volumes and 1,268 manuscripts; that of Gottingen 400,000 volumes, 5,000 manuscripts; that of Greifswald 70,000 volumes; that of Halle 10,000 volumes and 1,000 manuscripts. The great Heidelberg University has 300,000 volumes, 70,000 pamphlets, 3,000 manuscripts, 1,000 charts, a collection of maps and another of engravings. The University of Jena has 160,000 volumes. That of Kiel 150,000 volumes and several hundred manuscripts; that of Konigsberg has 220,000 volumes, besides 50,000 duplicates of books for exchanging with other libraries. The University of Leipzic has 350,000 books and 4,000 manuscripts; that of Marburg has 120,000 books, but very few manuscripts; that of Munich has 283,500 books, 17,500 manuscripts, 3,600 portraits, and 3,200 medals; that of Rostock has 140,000 volumes; that of Tubingen 280,000 volumes, 60,000 pamphlets, and 2,000 manuscripts, that of Wurtzburg has 200,000 books and 2,000 manuscripts. The library of the University of Strasburg has 300,000 books (of which 5,400 relate to the history of Alsace!) and 500 manuscripts; the Vienna University contains 211,220 books and 83 manuscripts; and that of Basle 100,000 volumes, 4,000 manuscripts and 180 charts.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT of Hanover has passed an unanimous resolution to the effect that the sequestrated private property of the ex-King should be restored to him. It is said that the Imperial Parliament and Government will approve this resolution, provided a guarantee be given that the property in question—amounting to nearly three millions sterling—shall not be applied to purposes hostile to Prussia and Germany. But no such indulgence was shewn to the ex-Guikwar of Baroda. All his private property was escheated to the State.

A LOVER of statistics has been trying to throw light on the question as to what is the most propitious age for contracting matrimony, by gleaning the following particulars: Shakspeare married at 18; Franklin, 24; Mozart, 25; Dante 26; Sycho Brake, Byron, Washinton, 27; Linnæus, 29; Klopstock and Burns, 30; Schiller, 31; Chaucer and Hogarth, 32; Humpary Davy, 33; Aristotle, 36; Wellington, 37; Wilberforce, 38; Luther, 43; Addison, 45; Wesley, Young, and Lessing, 47; Swift, 49; Buffon, 54; Old Parr, 120!

CHITTAGONG has at last got a good man Mr. Beveridge has been appointed Magistrate of that district. He is the author of the History of Backergunj.

IT IS fortunate that Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea has been appointed Inspector of Schools for the Behar Division. He is sure to infuse life into the dead mass there. The excellent report which he made on the Hulkabundi Schools in N. W. P. shews that he well understands the educational wants of the Hindusthanis.

THE ACTUAL receipts from eight sales of Bengal opium and seven months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £567,830. The receipts from Bengal opium have been £426,131, and those from Malwa opium £141,699 better than the estimates.

NOT far from Delhi—writes a correspondent with very long experience of India,—there is an old mine known as a Rock Crystal Mine. It is part of a quartz reef and it is thought a little scientific prospecting might lead to valuable discoveries. Gold dust is actually discharged in small quantities by a spring in the neighbourhood.

APROPOS of the new Ghatwali Bill we have received the following letter from a correspondent regarding the Beerbhoom Ghatwals:

"These Ghatwalies are service tenures within the meaning of the Regulation of 1814 or in other words these are grants for the performance of some Police duties. The position of the Ghatwals is in reality similar to that of any other Police officer employed in Lower Bengal, but in practice they are seen to abuse the variable situation of a Zemindar. They do no police duty specially, and even do not possess the qualification to do it, and hence it is difficult to understand why a Police Officer is fed to do nothing for his master.

The history of the case appears still strangely peculiar when we see that females who never come out of their Zenanas, who never even peep out of their four walls, are made and are still Ghatwalies, and are supposed to preserve the peace of large estates—they being supposed to do their duty by some appointed agent. Is it not curious Mr. Editor to see that a servant of Government gets his work done by some one else. If this state of things is allowed to continue, will it not be a striking example for other Government servants to have their duty done in the same way?

Again Government as guardian takes charge of Estates, whose Ghatwals die leaving minor sons or widows incapable of managing their property. Where does the necessity for this exist? To my simple way of understanding it appears, that when one post is vacated by some cause it is just and meet to fill it up with men qualified to hold it. I do not understand why Government should act for a servant when another is available. In fact Mr. Editor the present state of the Beerbhoom Ghatwalis require immediate attention of the proper authorities. Sir Richard Temple's rule should not allow such a confused state of things to continue. It has become a necessity to define what these estates actually are, and what should be the duties of their holders.

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SATURDAY 11TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS STATED that Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ready-money will be made a Baronet at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. No man deserves the honor better than this Parsi Peabody.

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT is displaying much energy in dealing with the distress. It is a pity that at such a pinching time as this the Nizam is to be put to the cost of some five lacs of rupees if not more for attendance at the Delhi Assemblage!

WE HAVE RECEIVED the *Horbola Bhar* for October. The caricature of the "Bengali Girl of the period" is not bad. The lines of the celebrated Issur Chunder Gupta noted at the bottom are so sweet and so apt that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing them:

"এরা গাউন পোরে টাউন মাঝে বিলিতি মেম হবেই হবে।
এরা এ বি পোড়ে বিবি সেজে বিলিতি বোল্ কবেই কবে॥
আর কি এরা আদর করে পিঁড়ি পেতে অন্ন দেবে।
আর কি এরা এমি কোরে সাঁজ সেঁজুতির ব্রত নেবে॥
আর কিছু দিন থাকলে বেঁচে সবাই দেখ্তে পাবেই পাবে।
এরা আপন হাতে হাঁকিয়ে বগী, গড়ের মাঠে হাওয়া খাবে॥"

The above lines were written twenty years ago.

IT IS STATED that the new Finance Minister Sir John Strachey will announce the golden age in India. He will introduce the gold currency. Will a gold standard remedy the depreciation in the value of silver?

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE gives a flat contradiction to the *Pioneer's* slander to the effect that Sir Salar Jung had distributed £300,000 in England as bribes to public writers to advocate the restoration of the Berars.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA reproduces the following *from* Mr. Beveridge's History of Backergunj:

"Of late years I do not know that any name has been more widely known among the people than that of one who was never anything higher than an Uncovenanted Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate. I refer to the late Babu Dino Bandhu Mullick, who held office in the district for several years, and acquired a great influence over the people. He left the impress of himself on nearly every department of the administration, but was especially famed as a good Police Magistrate. So useful was he that he could never get leave of absence, and I think that it is not too much to say that his premature death, when only about thirty-four years of age, was in a great measure owing to overwork. Curiously enough this man, who was so popular with the Natives, and who also did so much good service, was far from being esteemed by some of the higher authorities, and more than once narrowly escaped dismissal."

The truth is honest and unostentatious work is not always appreciated by our civilian rulers. *Dhum Dham* and flunkeyism carry the day.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 4th November.—In a speech by Lord Hartington to his constituents, His Lordship questioned the policy of some Government measures, but was not prepared to say that the people could disapprove of the general policy of the Government regarding the Eastern Question.

6th.—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople are settling the limit line of demarcation between Turkist and Servian forces. Telegraphic advices from America reporh that the American wheat crop is estimated at sixteen per cent. below last year's.

7th.—In the General Conference of the Great Powers, the Eastern Question was again mooted. The *Daily News* correspondent at Army Head-quarters telegraphs that the Servian Army is perfectly disorganised.

Obituary.—Cardinal Antonelli.

7th.—The conference at Constantinople on the Eastern Question has been decided upon. The Marquis of Salisbury will represent England assisted by Sir H. Elliot. The other Powers will send special delegates.

9th.—Mr. Wodehouse Curree of the Foreign Office has been appointed Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, and is accompanying the Marquis to Constantinople. [? Major] Lee and Captain Hozier has been appointed attaches. The *Times* states that Sir Garnet Wolsely leaves the War Office and enters the Indian Council.

Paris, 4th November.—In a speech by the Duc Decazes to the Chamber, he said that the French policy on the Eastern Question was absolute neutrality in the past and future, and an earnest desire for peace,

Berlin 7th November.—In a speech to the Reichstag, Bulow said that the German policy was one of peace and non-intervention.

Washington, 7th November.—Democratic candidate, Tilden, has been elected President.

Constantinople, 9th November.—The military attaches and Turkish delegates have gone to Alexinatz to fix a neutral zone.

London, 10th November.—In a speech at Guildhall yesterday, Earl Beaconsfield said the Government aimed at the maintenance of peace and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey. His Lordship said the integrity and independence of Turkey, and the observance of the treaty of Paris must be upheld. He had therefore proposed a conference which the powers had accepted. England's policy was especially peace, though none of the powers was more prepared for war if liberty or empire was menaced. Mr. Pope Hennessy late Governor of Barbadoes is appointed Governor of Hong-Kong in succession to Sir Arthur Kennedy. General Sir Richard Airly has been raised to the peerage.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* is as lively as ever. The subject of the Album Portrait is Mr. C. T. Buckland, Presidency Commissioner. We do not quite understand why the artist has painted him with his back towards the reader.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Trade and Navigation Return for September 1876 with a comparative returns for six months of the present and past official year. 2. An address delivered at the Bengal Branch of the National Indian Association. 3. The Hon'ble B. S. Cunningham's attack on the Municipal Collector of Madras and reply thereto by S. Jemdasen Pillay, Madras. 4. Discussion of the question in Bengali as to whether the imprisoned Mohunt of Tarukessur should be reinstated on the Guddee. 5. Messrs. Scott and Co.'s monthly Stock and Price list No. 48. 6. The Printers' Register and the Newspaper Press No. 160 October 6, 1876, London.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1876.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON THE RENT QUESTION.

No one can deny that Sir Richard Temple is really in earnest about the amendment of the Rent Law or that that law stands in need of amendment. Act X of 1859 is justly regarded as the Ryot's Charter, but in some respects it has proved an act of spoliation. In those respects the Legislature has proceeded on the principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul. The greatest innovation made was in regard to occupancy right. The law declared that twelve years' uninterrupted possession of land would create a right of occupancy in favor of the ryot, and this provision coupled with the other two that the payment of rent at an uniform rate for 20 years would be considered a proof presumptive that it had been paid at that rate since the date of the Permanent Settlement, and that the occupancy ryot shall not be disturbed in his possession if he paid a fair and equitable rate, has practically made the tenant part proprietor of the soil. Sir Richard Temple does not propose to touch this part of the law, though it forms the essence of the grievances of the proprietors of the land. These contend that the Permanent Settlement Regulations nowhere recognize this occupancy right, and eminent judicial and fiscal officers, who have studied the subject, are of the same opinion. But Sir Richard Temple does not like to raise this somewhat tough question. If any thing is to be done in this matter, we are afraid that the proprietors of land must move Her Majesty's Government or the Imperial Parliament. No other nation in the civilized world is more tenacious of rights conferred by the legislature than the English, and if the proprietors of land in Bengal can convince them that a grievous wrong has been done to them by the creation of the occupancy right, we feel persuaded that justice will be done to them. In their case it is not simply an Act of the Legislature, which has given them the rights, which they had hitherto enjoyed. It is a solemn compact entered into by the State with them, and it is a gross breach of faith on the part of the State to deprive them of rights, which they had inherited from generation to generation, which they had purchased at a fair market value.

Not content with the occupancy right now in existence Sir Richard Temple proposes to create another species of sub-proprietory right. In his opening address at the last meeting of the Bengal Council His Honor said: "In the course of inquiry we have found that some increased, some enlarged definition, will have to be made of the term "occupancy ryot;" for it is found that the term "occupancy ryot" has got to be applied in some parts of the country to a class of persons who may be described almost as tenure-holders—that is to say, there is a class of occupancy ryots who hold considerable tenures, which tenures they sublet to other ryots, who hold from father to son, and who apparently may claim all the benefits of Act VIII of 1869, who are indeed in all respects virtually occupancy ryots. They really are middlemen or tenure-holders. Nevertheless these so-called middlemen are, by common acceptation of official terms, called occupancy ryots. That is the state of things which will require consideration at the hands of the legislature when we come to make the law precise." Now, the law recognizes but one occupancy right. If the tenure-holders to whom Sir Richard Temple refers are occupancy ryots in the eye of the law, then ryots holding under them cannot claim the occupancy right. The current of decisions of the High Court entirely supports this view of the law. We will reproduce here from Babu Jogendra Chunder Mullick's manual of the Rent Law his analysis of these decisions:

Every ryot who shall have cultivated or held.—Only those tenants who cultivated their land or sublet them to actual cultivators of the soil are entitled to rights of occupancy under this section (Gap No. W. R., Act X, 1, Brindabun Chunder Chowdhry *v.* Issur Counder Biswas and others). The benefits of this section are not restricted to those who with their own hands till the soil, but extend to those who are *bona fide* actual cultivators in the sense that they derive the profits from the produce directly, and are not middlemen who have no connection with the produce except by receiving the rents in cash or kind from those who directly derive their profits from the produce (9 W. R., 579, Kalichurn Singh *v.* Ameerooddeen). The subletting of a tenure does not necessarily make a ryot a middleman. A ryot who holds land under cultivation by himself or by others holding under him is not a middleman (1 W. R., 71, Rammungul Ghose *v.* Lukhynarain Shaha; 7 W. R., 15, Karoo Lal Thakoor *v.* Luchmiput Doogur). Holding land *as a ryot*, if for a sufficient period, gives right of occupancy (11 W. R., 89, Khujoorunissa Begum *v.* Ahmed Reyza).

Act X was not intended to apply to any land except land of which the main object was cultivation (12 W. R., 404, Ramdhun Khan v. Haradhun Poramanick). The occupation intended to be protected by this section, is occupation of land, considered as the subject of agricultural or horticultural cultivation, and used for purposes incidental thereto. such as for the site of the homestead, the ryot or mali's dwelling-house. It does not include occupation, the main object of which is the dwelling-house itself, and where the cultivation of the soil, if any there be, is entirely subordinate to that (8 W. R., 250, Kalee Kishen Biswas v. Sreemuty Jankee; 1 Indian Jurist, N. S., 426, Kellut Chunder Ghose v. Umirto). The words "cultivated or held" in this section have the effect of excluding lands occupied exclusively by buildings from the right of occupancy (21W. R., 400, Moharali Khan v. Ram Ruttno Shein).

No right of occupancy in land let by occupancy ryot.—No right of occupancy is created by a sub-lease from a ryot having a right of occupancy (7 W.R., 81, Moulovi Abdool Jubbar v Kalee Churn Dutt. By holding for twelve years, a ryot does not acquire a right of occupancy, if the land has been sublet to him for a term, or year by year, by a ryot having a right of occupancy (15 W. R., 469, NilKomul Sein v Danesh Shaikh; Gap No. W. R., Act X, 72, Gilmore v Surbessuree Dossee; 7 W. R., 114, Hureehur Mookerjee v. Jodoonauth Ghose, 6 W. R., 168, Ketal Gain v. Nadir Mistree; 18 W. R., 19, Ishen Chunder Ghose v Hurish Chunder Banerjee; 19 W. R.,95, Unnopoorna Dassee v Radha Mohun Pattro). A ryot with a right of occupancy does not, by subletting his land, lose his rights, nor does the sublessee thereby gain the right (9 W. R., 344, Kaleekishore Chatterjee v Ram Churn Shaha).

The subletting of a tenure does not necessarily make a ryot a middleman (1 W. R., 71, Ram Mungul Ghose v. Lukhy Narian Shaha Persons who do not hold land as ryots or in any other sense than as middlemen receiving rents from the actual cultivators, are not within the purview of the section (1 W. R., 68, Gopee Mohun Roy v Shib Chunder Sen).

The right of occupancy is hereditary, but not always transferable.—Under this section, it is only when occupancy is inherited that the occupancy of the predecessor is considered as the occupancy of the tenant in possession; and unless the tenant hold a transferable tenure, the sale by him of his jote to another party. without the consent of the landlord, does not transfer to the purchaser any right of occupancy which the latter may have possessed, or enable the present occupant to plead that the period of his own possession, joined to that of the former tenant, gives him a presumptive right of occupancy (7 W. R., 395, Watson and Co. v. Ranee Surut Soonduree Debia).

The mere gaining of a right of occupancy in a none transferable tenure does not make the tenure transferable. It was not the intention of the Legislatur-

to alter the nature of the jote and to convert a non-transferable jote into a transferable one, merely because a ryot who held it for twelve years had thereby gained a right of occupancy (7 W. R, 528, F. B., Ajordhya Pershad v. Imam Bandi Begum). When a jote is transferred even with the consent of the zemindar, the transferee merely acquires a new jote on the terms on which the old tenure was held, but he is not entitled to make up his right of occupancy by adding the time during which his predecessor held it (9 W. R., 522, Dino Bundoo Dey v. Ram Dhun Roy); 11 W. R., 162, Doorga Soonduree v. Bindaban Chunder Sircar; 15 W. R., 153, Tara Proshad Roy v. Soorjo Cant Acharjee Chowdry; (17 W. R., 179, Hyder Buksh v. Bhoobendro Deb Koonwar). As a general rule, a right of occupancy is not transferable, but it may be so by local custom (3 W. R., Act X, 3. Sreeram Bose v. Kissonath Ghose; 11 W. R., 405 Nukoo Roy v. Mohabeer Pershad; 18 W. R., 55, Unnopoorna Dassee v. Umachurn Dutt, *id.*, 507, Mussamut Shunkurputta Thakoorain v. Mirza Saiffoollah Khan; 20 W. R., 478, Bhotee Singh v. Moorat Singh; 22 W. R., 22. F. B., Narendra Narain Roy Choudhry v. Ishan Chunder Sen). In this Full Bench case (22 W. R., 22), Couch, C.J, observes, that "the ordinary construction of the words of section 6 appears to me to be, that the right is only to be in the person who has occupied for twelve years, and it was not intended to give any right of property which could be transferred . . . . . The question, as I have answered, is solely upon the act, and independent of the existence of any custom." The sale of a jote in execution of a decree against the jotedar does not prove it to be transferable, nor does the purchaser acquire a right of occupancy by his purchase where the right it is not dependent on custom, but is a mere creature of the Rent Law (22 W. R, 169 Kripa Nath Chakee v. Dyal Chand Pal).

Where a ryot makes a transfer of a non-transferable tenure, the landlord is entitled to Khas possession (7 W. R. 114, Hurrehur Mookerjee v. Jolu Nath Ghose; 22 W. R, 200, Ram Chunder Roy Chaudhry v. Bholanath Lusker). In the Full Bench case (22 W. R., 22, Narendra Narain Roy), Couch, C.J., observes.—that "if a ryot having a right of occupancy endeavours to transfer it to another person, and in fact quits his occupation, and ceases himself to cultivate or hold the land, it appears to me that he may be rightly considered to have abandoned his right, and nothing is left in him which would prevent the zemindar from recovering the possession from the person who claims under the transfer. And not only may he be considered to have abandoned it, but if the right which is given by the law is one which exists only so long as he holds or cultivates the land, when he ceases to do that, by selling his supposed right, and puting another in his place, his right is gone and cannot stand in the way of the landlord's recovering possession." (Vide also 20 W. R., 139; Bebee Suhodro v. Smith.)

The extract is long, but it will amply repay perusal. The law is thus clear and precise. Only one tenant can claim an occupancy right. But Sir Richard Temple would extend the range of the act of spoliation already committed, and make almost a free gift of lands, which belong to others to persons, who have not a semblance of right to them. He goes further; he proposes that "the rents payable by tenure-holders or others possessing a permanent transferable interest in land, intermediate between the proprietor of an estate and the ryot, when not fixed by special agreement or by the circumstances of the tenures, to be determined according to a standard similar to that of the occupancy ryots, but more favourable by 10 per cent." Now, the class of tenants, whom he referred to above, if they are merely occupancy ryots, have no permanent transferable right, as is clear from the decisions quoted in the foregoing extract, and we cannot help observing that there is a confusion of ideas in the two proposals of the Lieutenant Governor, 1stly that they are occupancy ryots, and 2ndly that they have a permanent transferable interest and therefore should pay 10 per cent. less. If they are occupancy ryots within the meaning of the law, let them by all means enjoy the occupancy right, but if they are not, what title have they to the new right? Sir Richard Temple himself is a landholder in England; would he like to confer that right on the farmers on his estate, and what would he say if the Legislature proposed to despoil him of his proprietory right? If any such proposal were made to him, we are sure that he would resist it with his utmost might, and because Providence has committed to him the destiny of Bengal he ought not to forget the common distinction between *meum* and *teum*. We do not care who wins the battle of life; but in matters of legislation justice ought to have the first consideration.

The creation of the occupancy right is a direct infringement of the Permanent Settlement, and the extension of its basis would be a serious aggrayation of the wrong already done. If the rent of the proposed additional class of occupancy tenants be fixed at ten per cent. less, then both the proprietor of the land and these new occupancy tenants would equally suffer—the proprietor because he must re-adjust the rent recoverable by him at 10 per cent. less, and the new occupancy tenant because where he now gets more he cannot recover the excess, for the difference between the rent paid by him and the sub-occupancy tenant must be ten per cent. less.

We now come to the question of the proportion of produce which should represent the rent payable by an occupancy ryot. Sir Richard Temple proposes a minimum of 15 per cent. and a maximum of 25 per cent. with a *caveat* that where the present rent is higher than 25 per cent., it should not be lowered. Now the rate of rent throughout the Bengal provinces when the Permanent Settlement was concluded varied from one-half to three-fourths of the gross produce, the rent being paid in kind. It is true that this rate has not been uniformly maintained nor do we think is this rate fair when the rent is paid in money and not in kind. When the rent was paid in kind, the risks of cultivation went with it. If the crops failed totally one year, the zemindar practically went without his rent. If the produce and price were one year less than they were in the preceding year, the proportion payable by the ryot was less. But a fixed money charge knows no such variation. It is a lump sum, and must be paid annually, whatever the loss to the ryot from badness of seasons. Then again the rise in the value of produce and wages of labor has affected the domestic economy of ryots. The cost of cultivation has increased, and so have the expenses of living. Taking these things into consideration the zemindars as a rule have not insisted upon the old rate of proportion. The original share of one-half or three-fourths has dwindled down into one-third generally; in some exceptional cases it is still one-half. It is true that in the Eastern Districts the proportion is much less, but there it should be borne in mind most of the lands have been newly brought under cultivation, and when wastes are reclaimed the proprietor gives the easiest terms to the ryot. For the first few years the landlord not only charges no rent, but makes tuccavi advances to the ryot for cultivation. In such cases there is no market value of land, for it is the land which seeks the cultivator and not the cultivator who seeks the land. Then after the land is reclaimed the landlord when he begins to collect the rent begins with low rents, and as the resources of the land are developed, the rent is gradually increased. This increase covers the outlay, which the landlord has incurred in settling the ryot and also the rent which he may fairly claim from him. This process of reclamation and amicable adjustment of rent was preceeding when the apple of discord was thrown by Act X of 1859. Again, where the rent is low, the landlord receives compensation by levying cesses. In cases of this kind the rent and the cesses come to a much larger figure than 15 per cent. That the usual proportion of produce divisible between the landlord and tenant is one-half may be seen from the usage followed when the land is cultivated on the bhag jote principle. By fixing the proportion at the rates proposed by Sir Richard Temple he will we fear disturb the very basis of rent settlement in Bengal. We could understand him if he had said that in no case should the present rent be doubled, though the rate of rent should remain as before. The rent once fixed might have a currency of ten years, and after the expiration of that period, it might be enhanced till it reached the equitable proportion recognized in the country. If there was no further rise in the value of produce, there would be no further enhancement of rent. The necessity of fixing a fair and equitable rate of rent is admitted on all hands, but it ought to be of universal application. A *per saltum* rise to this uniform rate throughout the country would not be just, because the immediate pressure upon those who were now paying low rents would be excessive, but a gradual adjustment according to a fair and equitable rate would be reasonable, just and righteous.

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.—COL. MACDONALD'S CASE.

THE Government of India has written an angry letter on Col. Macdonald's case. The facts of the case, as summarized by Government are as follows: In March last a notice appeared in the *Pioneer* newspaper of the Manual of Surveying in India, of which Major-General Thullier and Colonel Smyth were the authors, and of which a new edition had then recently been published. This notice was followed on the 25th April by a letter in the same newspaper, signed, "J. M.," the initials of Colonel Macdonald, containing a very condemnatory critique of the manual, which was said to be "utterly useless as regards the professional work of the present day." It was added that the work "ought to be revised and corrected by a competent professional officer in order to render" it "worthy of the Government with whose sanction it has appeared," and that "with much valuable matter it also contains much which we flatter when we call it only useless and rejected rubbish." On the 17th and 24th June two articles appeared in the *Friend of India*. The first was a review of the progress of the Survey Department, and the only fault found with it is that it "concluded with a passage which was evidently intended to convey a sneer at the professional qualifications of the head of the department." In the second article we are told the head of the Survey Department is accused of "abominable carelessness," of a "cynical indifference to truthful work," of "cowardly sin and robbery of the dead," and of "dishonesty of purpose," for which it is intimated that "castigation will be inflicted at regular intervals as it is on habitual criminals until the cause is removed." "More," says Mr. Secretary Hope, "might be quoted of an equally offensive nature, and the article concludes with another covert sneer at the head of the department." On the appearance of the last article the Surveyor General set on foot an inquisition and called upon every officer and assistant in his own office and Revenue Survey Office to declare whether he was the author, or had had any cognizance of the articles referred to. The question was answered in the negative by every one of the persons to whom it was addressed, except Colonel Macdonald, who replied that "the Editor of the *Friend of India* is alone in a position to answer enquiries regarding the authorship of the article referred to." The result of this enquiry having been reported to the Government of India, a further call made on Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald by order of the Governor General in Council elicited from him the admission that he was the author of the letter to the *Pioneer* newspaper and of the two articles in the *Friend of India* above adverted to. Colonel Macdonald in his defence urged that the articles in question were a "literary critique" upon a work "publicly sold," and that he "consulted no official record in writing them." But as a gentleman he added that "if the Government of India holds that he has made an unjustifiable attack on Colonel Thuillier, or has otherwise made ill-judged reflections on Colonel Thuillier's book, "which he treated as public property," he can only express his unqualified regret." At the same time he observed that his sole anxiety was, and still is, that his "knowledge of the practical working of the department should be brought plainly into view;" and referring to an alleged discrepancy in the surveys of two districts to which he had alluded in the article of the 24th June, he requested that "in the interests of the department" quite as much as in his "own support," he may be required by Government "to make distinct and categorical statement on the subject-matter in the article" he has alluded to. This very proper request is interpreted by Government into "a prayer to allow him to come forward as the official accuser of the head of his own department in regard to certain alleged inaccuracies in the work of the department, the nature

of which is most obscurely specified, and which he has already made the text of a violent attack upon his official superior in the public press." Taking this view of the case the Governor General in Council has recorded the following judgment:

"The Governor-General in Council veiws Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's conduct in this matter with grave displeasure. In making use of the press as a secret engine to criticize a work published by his official superior on a subject immediately connected with his official duties, and to attack in the language of virulent abuse the acts of that superior, besides disparaging his general fitness for the administration of the department, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald has violated every principle of official duty and loyalty, and has transgressed the express orders of the Government regarding the connection of public officers with the press. His offence is aggravated by the course which he took when called upon to state whether he had had any connection with the articles referred to, in attempting to conceal the truth until it was forced from him by a question which it was impossible for him to leave unanswered, and is in no way mitigated, but on the contrary is enhanced, by his offer to substantiate accusations which, if made at all, ought to have been made before, instead of after, his appeal to the public. His assertion that he has only written a fair literary critique on a published work is, to say nothing of the language of that critique, not reconcileable with the fact that he kept the authourship of it secret as long as he could do so. The Governor-General in Council cannot pass over, without very severe notice, conduct on the part of a public officer so disloyal, so inconsistent with official decorum, and so utterly subversive of departmental discipline. It is indeed questionable whether Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's offence can be adequately dealt with by any punishment short of removal from the department; but in consideration of his long and on the whole useful service, His Excellency in Council has resolved on this occasion to inflict a penalty which, while it will make the emphatic condemnation by the Government of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's acts, will not entail on that officer the very serious consequences which would probably be involved in his removal from the department. The decision of the Government of India is that Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald shall be suspended from departmental duty on the receipt of these orders for a period of three months, on the expiration of which he will be placed in the 2nd grade of Deputy Superintendents of Revenue Survey immediately below Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, on a salary of Rs. 1,327-14 per mensem. During the period of his suspension from duty Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald will draw the pay of his rank as an officer of the Staff Corps. It is further the desire of the Governor-General in Council that Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald shall not be again employed at head-quarters without the special sanction of Government."

It has seldom fallen to our lot to read such a *scathing* censure upon a public officer by Government for an offence, which we submit is more fanciful than real. What is after all the offence of Col. Macdonald? He first reviewed a work of Major-General Thuillier, which the latter had published in his private capacity. Now under what moral or official code is a public officer precluded from reviewing a literary work of an author, who happens to be his official superior, and giving his opinion frankly about it? Suppose a Secretary to the Government of India with a literary turn of mind should take a fancy to review Lord Lytton's poems and criticize them sharply, would his Lordship be justified in holding an inquisition, and calling upon every officer under his Government to deny the authorship, and in suspending and degrading the author, if he should choose to disclose his identity? Major-General Thuillier's case is parallel to this. It is true that the work published by the Surveyor General is a manual for his department, but similar manuals have been published by other departmental heads, and surely nobody thought of sealing the lips of departmental subordinates from talking or writing about them. Literary criticism is a common right, which the rules of the public service cannot and ought not to restrict. Then Col. Macdonald had the temerity to review the work of his own department in a newspaper, but is such a practice unknown among public officers? Did he divulge any secrets, which he as a public officer was bound to keep from the outside public? He did nothing of the kind. He simply analyzed the public reports and brought his own intelligence and knowledge to bear upon the review. How often have we seen such knowledge turned to the best advantage by public officers? Those who have been long enough in this country doubtless remember the slashing letters to the *Hurkaru* from Delhi under the pseudonym of *Indophilus*, who was none other than Sir Charles Trevelyan, then a young civilian and Assistant Political Resident at Delhi. These letters contained serious charges against the Resident, Lord William Bentinck was then the Governor General of India, and he was not the man to wink at any abuse or evil. His Lordship immediately took the matter in hand, instituted a searching enquiry, and dismissed the Resident. We do not by any means insinuate any comparison between the Delhi Resident's case and that of Major-General Thuillier. We have a high respect for the latter; he is a perfect gentleman, and to the manner born; we have come across few men more gentle and amiable than he; but the head of a department not unfrequently imbibes unconsciously prejudices, which he cannot easily shake off, and we are not therefore surprised that he raised his hand against the subordinate, who dared criticise his work. Of course he has been egregiously mistaken in the attitude he has assumed towards Col. Macdonald, and the Government still more so. Is a "sneer" at an official superior in the columns of a newspaper such a serious offence that the Government should go out of its way to punish him for indulging in such a freak? We admit that Col. Macdonald used some strong expressions in the second article in the *Friend*, the omission of which would have strengthened his criticisms. But these expressions were due to the license of journalism, and Major-General Thuillier would have acted in a proper spirit if he had challenged enquiry, instead of holding an inquisition upon his critic. It was contrary to the etiquette of both official life and journalism to put him the direct question as to whether or no he was the author of the obnoxious articles. Col. Macdonald was perfectly right in referring him to the editor of the *Friend of India*. If Major-General Thuillier had felt aggrieved or considered that his good reputation had been filched, the proper course for him would have been to institute an action for libel against the paper, which had published the articles in question. The Court of Justice is open to all, and it is the protector of all good men and true. We do not see that Col. Macdonald made any attempt to conceal the truth about the matter. When he first refused to acknowledge the authorship of the articles, he did what any man in his position in justice to himself and to fair journalism would have done. We are not a little surprised to observe that the Governor General in Council considers this conduct "disloyal, inconsistent with official docorum, and utterly subversive of departmental discipline." His conduct was not "disloyal," because he sought to serve the State by exposing what he honestly considered the abuses of his department; not "inconsistent with official decorum," because that "decorum," was violated when he was called upon to answer whether he was the author of certain literary critiques; not "utterly subversive of departmental discipline," because he did not disclose any departmental secrets, and because the information he had given could have been obtained by any diligent person desirous to study the subject.

By far the most important question remains behind—are public officers precluded from writing for the press so long as they do not abuse their position or transgress the limits of official confidence? Are they to be allowed to write only when they praise the Government or their immediate superiors and not when they criticise them? Who does not know that some of our highest officers have been the most valuable contributors to the Press? Sir Henry Lawrence and Col. Baird Smith were constant contributors to the *Calcutta Review*, and their writings were sought after by Government. Sir Richard Temple and Sir George Campbell, it is well known, were frequent contributors to the *Friend of India* in its olden days, and they were never questioned about what they wrote. Mr. FitJames Stephen used to defend his legislative measures in the *Friend*, and we believe this was known to the Governor General. We can mention a host of names of high officers of State, who used to contribute to the papers; Messrs. Halliday, Grant, Beadon, Seton-Karr, Eden, Aitchison, Wyllie, Mackenzie, Harrison, Hunter, Col. Mallesson, and many others have written for the press and we believe with the knowledge of Government. The services of Mr. Girdlestone were lent by the Government of India to the *Pioneer* as acting editor, and it is notorious that most of the North Indian officials, both civil and military, including some of the judges of the High Court, who have a literary turn of mind, or entertain strong opinions on public questions, write frequently to that journal. It is generally believed that the articles in the Allahabad paper, representing the Government view of the Fuller case were either written or inspired by some members of the Government. Such being the case why should Col Macdonald have been hauled over the coals? Surely the license given to public officers to write for the press does not imply that the writer should say every thing in its praise, and nothing in its dispraise. We are sorry that such a *chevaliar de plume* and champion of free thought and free speech as Lord Lytton should have lent the authority of his name to such a high-handed and ill-digested epistle as Mr. Hope has indicted. It cannot but have a bad moral effect upon the public mind. It seems as if the Government does not want the light of free criticism to flow in upon the dark recesses of its departments. Surely our enlightened Government would not imitate the French system of Government by reducing public officers to mere machines and denying them the right of thinking aloud.

THE FAMINE AND THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

OF COURSE it is settled that there shall be the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, come what might, and it would be therefore futile to argue against it. Nevertheless we consider it our duty to lift our voice against it. Let it be known that those, whose function it is to give expression to the sentiments and feelings of their countrymen, consider that at a time of such national calamity as the present, when a terrible famine is stalking over the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and the Province of Mysore, and when the people of East Bengal have been visited by a disastrous cyclone, public rejoicings in honor of the Queen's new title, whatever their political value, would be a cruel mockery. Even the *Pioneer*, which advocates the Assemblage, now admits the gravity of the situation in the Deccan. Our contemporary says, "the remarkably early failure of the water supply argues probably the entire loss of the khureef crops in several districts. The rapid rise in food-grains of all kinds in the surrounding districts, also indicates either a total ignorance of the state of grain reserves in the Deccan on the part of native dealers, or a very serious deficiency in the food-supplies in that part of India. We observe that a Hurda, in the Central Provinces, 150 miles from Bhosawul, the price of wheat has, since the 2nd of October, risen from Rs. 23 per 12 maunds to Rs. 36 and is still rising." Of course our contemporary is not yet satisfied that the rise in the price is owing to the failure of the crops; he attributes it to a combination among the grain-dealers; but the accounts which the local papers are publishing are not at all re-assuring. The *Times of India* writes: "The accounts from most of the Famine districts continue to be very gloomy. Grain is being sent up as fast as possible, both by Government and the Bombay Relief Committee. A correspondent writes from Sholapore under date of 31st October:—"There was a grand bazaar in the town to-day, to which the Goojar people sent about 1,500 head of cattle for sale. Grass and every description of provender are very dear, grass itself costing Rs. 20 per 1,000 little bundles, 25 of which are a day's food for a cow. Nearly 15,000 animals in all are here for sale, but as there are no buyers and no fodder, many of the owners are compelled to get rid of them as gifts to any who will take them." Our contemporary received the following telegram from Sholapore on the 6th instant:

"It is difficult to realize the distress. Yesterday 25 persons died of starvation and cholera. More than 2 lakhs of people have deserted the villages in this district, particularly in Talookas Karmala, Malshuras, and Sangola. Through the city above 25,000 persons have passed to the Nizam's Dominions. 40,000 cattle have been officially passed over to the Nizam to prevent further export of grain. Thousands wander not knowing where, thinking the famine to be local.

1,000 people fed to-day with cooked rice, but money is wanted—not grain. Of that there is a perfect block at the station and town.

Jowaree is 5 seers still. A re-action is expected. Grain-looting is becoming very common. Two little children died in Mr. Grant's house. The Bishop proposes to start an Orphanage at Poona, but on condition of the children being Christianized.

700 cattle were wilfully deserted in this Mills' compound yesterday, and 10,000 are expected at market to-morrow, but there are no buyers."

From Madras the accounts are equally gloomy. Grain-riots have commenced. The *Indian Daily News* publishes the following telegram from Bellary.:

Bellary, 9th November, 20th. 25m.—There has been serious riots at Karnool. The starving inhabitants rose, looted the grain in the bazaars, and attacked the police, when the latter turned out to protect the grain merchants. The magistrate was dangerously injured. An Inspector 40 Constables and several villagers were wounded. A wing of the 27 Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Douglas, and a strong police force were despatched hence to-day to quell the disturbance."

In the face of these calamitous events surely it cannot be righteous to invite the nation to a public jubilee. The *Pioneer's* Delhi correspondent gives an account of the preparations going on at the seat of the Assemblage. "Camps are rising up already; in short, there seems to be a general desire on the part of most of the people who are coming not to be behindhand in getting everything ready. One of the busiest scenes about Delhi just now is the main street of the Viceregal camp. The road from the foot of the ridge below the flagstaff tower on the cantonment side as far as the old military cemetery, is all to be levelled for forty yards on either side and laid down with turf; all trees that encroach within the limits are being cut down, and a vista will be opened out towards the ridge. The levelling is no easy or inexpensive task on account of the roughness and unevenness of the ground. Thousands of coolies find employment there. The great difficulty will be to keep the grass green. Tanks have been built at convenient distances apart, and the portions that have already been turfed are kept constantly watered and rolled. The effect from the top of the ridge looking down on the broad expanse of green lawn, with a red road running down the centre and flanked by the white tents, will strike the eye at once as a fair scene to look upon. The camps of the different heads of provinces have now all been marked out, but no tents have been pitched as yet. Great will be the rivalry between the officers in charge of the different provincial camps to make their respective camps more beautiful than that of their neighbours. The demand for flowers and shrubs will be enormous. The Delhi, though famed for its numerous and well-kept gardens, will not be able by a long way to supply what are required. Saharunpore, Agra, and Lucknow have all been indented upon; indeed, it is said, with what truth I know not, that flowers are to be sent from Madras and Bombay." And money, which could have been most usefully employed in the cause of humanity, would be thus thrown away upon an idle pageant. Now we do not know what will be the cost of the Delhi Assemblage, but the programme which the *Times* has sketched shews that it will be a very costly affair indeed. We give the following extract from the *Times'* article setting forth the object of the Assemblage and also the manner in which it is to be carried out:

"The great objects to be aimed at are to confirm the Native Princes in the impression made on them by the gracious manner in which they were received and treated by the Prince of Wales, to prove the consideration in which they are held as a powerful Estate of the British Empire, and to show in an unmistakable way our sincere desire that they should take their proper places as natural pillars of the British Government in India. The 154 feudatories of the Crown in India were, in effect, constituted nobles of the British Empire by Lord Canning's *Sunnuds* of the 11th March 1862. But it was only during the Prince of Wales's recent visit that they were enabled fully to realize the privileges of the position thus secured to them. It is quite impossible, we are told by those who can speak with authority on the subject, to exaggerate the feeling of satisfaction the Prince's visit has spread among them, and the political advantages, as all may understand, to the Indian Government of the strong tie of personal loyalty which now binds them to the British Throne. The populations of India are attached by the strongest social and religious instincts to their hereditary Chiefs, and are led by them for good or evil like cattle. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to a Government like ours to conciliate and confirm the loyalty of the old aristocracy of India, as well as of the new educated classes on whom we have been, perhaps, inclined somewhat too exclusively to rely as interpreters between ourselves and the silent masses of the people. The Native Princes and Chiefs must be taught to identify the Crown of England, as the source of all power in India and the fountain of honour, with their own worldly interests and personal comfort and most intimate hopes and aspirations. It is in this spirit and with these aspirations that Lord Lytton has convened an 'Imperial Assemblage' on the 1st of January next at Delhi. It has been named an 'Imperial Assemblage' to avoid the designation of Durbar, and the cost to the Native Princes of *nuzzurs*, or the tributary gifts which have always to be presented to the Viceroys at formal Durbars. This Assemblage will be held somewhere on the plain outside the walls of Delhi, almost in sight of the famous plain of Paniput, where five times its Moslem invaders have contended for the Empire of India. The Mutiny of 1857 swept away the last relics of the huge fabric of the Mogul Empire, and the last who could claim to represent in any sense the Peishwa of the Mahrattas. Now, just twenty years afterwards, in the midst of the profoundest peace throughout the Peninsula, and with the consent of its whole population, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will be proclaimed, in sight of this same field of Paniput, Empress of India—Shree Kaizer i-Hind.

Arrangements, we doubt not, are being made to receive the Princes and Chiefs and other Native notables with the highest distinctions. They should be the guests of the Viceroy and entertained at the cost of the State while at Delhi. The 1st of January, it has been announced, is to be kept as a holiday and festival throughout India. The proclamation is to be simultaneously made in every civil and military station throughout India, and the Native and European troops are to be granted a special allowance, as on the Queen's birthday. If it was a Mogul Emperor or Maharatta Peishwa who was to be proclaimed, large donations would be made to the poor, and on so special an occasion we might very profitably follow their example. The money should not be flung away in indiscriminate charity, but be applied to the building of native rest-houses and hospitals. Special presents from the Queen should, and no doubt will, be made to the leading Native Princes and Chiefs, symbols of their quasi-feudal relation to the Empress of India and of her protecting power, which would be handed down from father to son as the most revered of the family heirlooms. The opportunity is a great one and can never return, and must not pass away leaving in their minds only the memory of an unsubstantial pageant. The Princes and Chiefs of India must be enabled to look back upon the day as that which marked their position in the Empire, and indicated the interest and part the British nation desired them to take in the conduct of Indian affairs. To those who intimately know India many gracious concessions will suggest themselves, the announcement of which on the occasion of the 'Imperial Assemblage' on New Year's Day would serve powerfully to attract to the British Rule the loyal sympathy of the Princes who practically command the allegiance of the people. No doubt all these have been anticipated and discussed, and those found practicable approved Lord Lytton and his Council are fully alive to the importance and splendour of the occasion. Everything, we are confident, will be done to enhance its ceremonial and political effect, and to satisfy at once the just pride of Englishmen and the natural sympathies and expectations of a great though dependent Empire."

We fully appreciate the object of the Imperial Assemblage, and were the first to support it. But since this grand imperial project has been announced Providence has been pleased to send us a serious warning, and it would be as it were going against Heaven's command to ignore it. Man proposes, God disposes. When the *Times* wrote the article, it had not heard of the calamity impending over India. What will they think of the Government of India in England, aye in Europe, when they will learn that in the midst of distress and starvation, there is to be a national rejoicing, not from the fullness of the heart but by the fiat of Government, that Governors who should be striving their best to save human life would be required to leave their posts and swell a chorus of joy. There is time for every thing. No one would think of festivities in his house if there be suddenly a death in the family. It is true that the preparations for the Assemblage are already far advanced, but is it too late to recede? Perhaps the abandonment of the Assemblage for the reasons which we have taken the liberty to urge would have a far greater moral effect than its observance notwithstanding the wails of distress and woe.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

IN OUR issue of the 7th August last we made some remarks on prison discipline with special reference to Chittagong. These remarks attracted the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who called for a report from the Inspector General of Jails. A copy of the report has been communicated to us for information, which we give below *in extenso*:

No. 8379

From, the Officiating Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces.—To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, dated Darjeeling the 2nd October 1876. Issued 10th October 1876.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1772 P. dated 12th August last, forwarding an extract from the *Hindoo Patriot* of 7th idem, and requesting an expression of my opinion on the existing rules prescribing penal labour for short-term prisoners.

2. The officers whom I have consulted are apparently unaware of the new rules on this subject in the revised Prison Code, which has not yet been distributed. These suggestions are entirely in accord with those rules, which seem indeed to be almost as perfect as they well can be. It is at any rate satisfactory to find that they anticipate the objections of several of the most experienced officers in the Department.

3. It may be useful, however, to trace the history of the provisions of our prison code relating to the imposition of penal labour on short-term prisoners. In his minute of the 27th July 1871, the late Lieutenant Governor, Sir George Campbell, wrote as follows:

"It is quite clear that in the case of prisoners who have not before them the terror of mere length of sentence, or the prospect of individual reformation, it is of all things most necessary that imprisonment should be rigorous and stinging. It is only by sharp punishment that any effect can be produced on short-term prisoners. I beg therefore that the Officiating Inspector General will apply himself to introduce at once effective means of so treating this class of prisoners." In consequence of these orders sections 250 and 251 of the old Jail Code of 1864 were repealed, and the rules published at page CLII. of Mr. Heeley's Report for 1871 substituted in place of them. I may mention however in this place that even under the repealed sections of the old code, the severity of the labour imposed was graduated with reference to the length of the sentences, prisoners for short-terms being employed upon labour of the first class for the whole period of their sentence. The new rules effected a re-classification of the different forms of labour, and the following table shows the purport of those rules at a glance.

Duration of sentence	Penal labour	Hard labour	Light labour
Three months and under ..	The whole term	...	...
Exceeding 3 months but not exceeding twelve months ..	Half the term	Half the term	...
Exceeding twelve months but not exceeding 3 years...	"	The whole term	
Exceeding 3 years ...	"	Three-fourths of the term	Quarter of the term
Life Prisoners ...	"	Fifteen years	Remainder of life

4. In his report for that year Mr. Heeley took objection to the above table on the ground that the kind of labour to be exacted should be regulated with reference to the nature of the offence as well as the length of sentence. His remarks on this subject will be found in paragraphs 343 to 347. Paragraph 87 of the Government Resolution upon that Report shows that his suggestions were not then accepted by Sir George Campell.

5. In his Report for the following year (1872) Mr. Heeley (para: 128) reverted to the subject, and paragraph 34 of the Resolution thereon, runs thus.

"As regards the practical difficulty of providing penal labour for all short-term men, the Lieutenant Governor does not object to the Inspector General's exercising a discretion and looking to the nature of offences. He does not wish all short-term prisoners to be equally punished absolutely and literally. He only does not wish to make so sweeping a difference as shall nullify altogether the work of judicial officers in apportioning sentences. At any rate, while means of hard labour are deficient the Inspector General may select the classes of criminals for whose benefit they are to be used."

6. In the Report for 1873, the subject was again referred to (para: 116) and in the Resolution (para: 22) it was remarked as follows:

"That the pettiest criminals should be kept hard at work on the oil-mill, while the worst criminals are at once placed on comparatively easy work, is obviously unreasonable, and this circumstance has unfavourably impressed the Lieutenant Governor during his various visits. He entirely concurs in thinking that an effort should be made to impose a certain amount of penal labour on the worst classes of criminals irrespective of the length of their sentences."

7. In accordance with these views the Jail Code has recently been revised and the new rules 361-363 recognise not only the length of sentence but also the nature of the crime in awarding the kind of labour to which prisoners shall be subjected. The reasons for the change will be found succinctly stated in the Committee's Report dated 12th April last.

8. The Rules then at present are as follows. All prisoners of A. B. and C. classes on first entering Jail are put to penal labour for three months, and B. class prisoners, who have been re-convicted may be subjected to it for a further period of three months in each of the three succeeding years of their sentence. D class prisoners are ordinarily to be placed on penal labour if their sentence does exceed three months, but will be put to hard labour if their sentence exceeds that limit. It will thus be seen that under the present rules all prisoners are alike subjected to penal labour for a certain term whatever the length of their sentence, except in the case of D. class prisoners (what I may call *accidental* criminals) who are not subjected to penal labour at all, unless the sentence is for three months or less and even in this latter case hard labour may be substituted at the discretion of the Superintendent. Professional criminals and they alone are liable to undergo penal labour for a term exceeding three, but not exceeding twelve (12) months. These rules will be brought into force as soon as the revised Jail Code is distributed.

9. It would thus seem that whatever may have been the practice hitherto in this respect, the rules now in force are not open to all the objections mentioned in the extract from the *Hindoo Patriot*, forwarded with your letter under reply. Those objections may be stated as follows:—

(1) that short-term prisoners confined for petty offences are subjected to hard labour which demoralises them, while professional criminals who are hardened in crime are set to do work which cannot be called penal.

(2) that the labour of short term prisoners is unremunerative while the works of long term prisoners turn out to be satisfactory on account of their comparative lightness (whatever this may mean) and

(3) that short term prisoners of the better class of society come out of Jail emaciated, while long term prisoners lose their muscular force.

10. Now under the new code short-term prisoners, confined for petty offences are not necessarily subjected to penal labour, while professional criminals are liable to three months' penal labour in each of the first four years of imprisonment. The first objection therefore may be said no longer to exist.

11. The question of profit is very properly not allowed to interfere with this question of penal labor such labor is primarily intended to be a punishment, and if it acts as an effectual deterrent to crime it is quite as economical to the state in the long run, as though it were more remunerative in its immediate pecuniary results.

12. It would be quite a mistake to suppose that short term prisoners, as a rule are of a better social status than long-term prisoners probably the contrary is the case. But to introduce a new classification into our prisons based on social position would hardly, as I think be consonant with the proverbial fairness and equality of British law, as Mr. Eyre says :—

"I am aware that native public opinion is in favor of our having one system of Jail discipline for the high caste (the rich), and another for the low caste (the poor) short-term or other prisoner. But this is quite opposed, it is needless to remark to western ideas of justice. When the discipline of a convict in Jail is made to depend upon his previous social status instead of upon the degree of gravity to be attached to his offence, we will have our Jails overflowing. The solution of the question is radically impossible upon such conditions. The high caste forger, perjurer or bringer of false complaints would have to be indulged, while the low caste hungry thief in prison for stealing two days food would be subjected to the severest of Jail labors, although public and private injury inflicted by the former would have been far greater than the private loss caused by the latter. It is true doubtless that among the prisoners of the better class of society, mental depression, and the *sic* of confinement and discipline, are more deeply felt and their physical ill effects are more intensified by the addition of severe physical toil, than is the case among hardy prisoners of a lower social status. But however advisable it may be on that ground, or however in accordance with native opinion it may be to exempt such prisoners from the severer branches of prison labor, it would, in practice, lead to considerable abuse and perhaps, in the deplorably low state of native morality, to an increase in certain forms of crime. The only remedy for the present state of things appears to me to be to make penal labor a portion of the sentence for certain specified offences only, regardless of social status"—

So Dr. Bensley of Rajshahye :—

"Short term prisoners of the better class of society hardly exist in my Jail. The short term men are principally young thieves and receivers of stolen property or petty offenders chiefly from the poorer classes. The better class of society finds a place among our long-term prisoners its members take a higher flight in their crime, one as a Magistrate's clerk stands behind the Magistrate's chair opening official envelopes, and having extracted a currency note from an envelope hands the covering letter to his superior; he is a Deputy Post Master or Post Office clerk, who has abstracted currency notes from letters posted by the public, or he is a clerk who has forged the Treasury officer's name to several money orders, or he has forged title deeds and other important documents, or lastly he has murdered in a brutal way his paramour in a fit of jealousy. These are the crimes with which men of the better class of society are associated in my Jail."—

So Doctor Stewart of Cuttack :—

"If the petty offences for which the *Hindoo Patriot* advocates mild labor be analysed, I believe, they will refer to those committed by classes who having held good positions have been found guilty of crime of gross moral turpitude or great oppression, such men are often severely fined or sentenced to imprisonment or both. To make a difference between these men and those of the lower and uneducated classes would be introducing a spirit of partiality which cannot be contemplated by Government, perhaps of the two the former deserve the more penal punishment. The great majority of short-term prisoners in this Jail, however belong to the lower classes and are sentenced for theft and assault &c.

13. As regards the alleged injurious consequences to health under the present labour system, all the officers consulted are unanimous in denying that any such consequences follow. On the contrary the jail statistics would seem to show that so far from impairing the health, penal labor tends to improve it, reduces flabbiness and obesity, while strengthening the muscular and nervous system. If in some exceptional cases short-term prisoners are less physically able at the time of release, it is probably, as Dr. Stewart says, that they often suffer from the absence of opium and other indulgences to which they have been accustomed, other officers, however, deny that they really suffer from such a cause. "They come in confirmed debauchees," writes Dr. Jackson, "and go out much better than they were when they come in. There is always a medical officer as a buffer between these men and over work, and if under these circumstances being deprived ganja, spirit, tobacco and other indulgences does fine them down, they are to be envied rather than pitied."

So Dr. Bensley :—

"To lose flesh to a small extent does not necessarily involve loss of health. Loss of flesh results not only to short terms but also to long term prisoners on first admission, and this may naturally be expected considering the change in life that they are suddenly subjected to—a change from a life that is lawless in its habits, in its work, in its clothing and in every thing else to one that is bound by rigid rules and regulations in every thing that concerns the individual."

14. On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the new rules as framed in the revised code will meet all objections and that the discretion which is allowed to Superintendents as regards D class prisoners will enable them to make such allowance as is necessary in the case of petty offenders of superior social standing. I would further draw attention to the following extract from para. 4 of the letter No. 1147-11 from the Government of India dated 13th July last, on the subject of the proposed prison conference.

"It is as regards this class of sentences that the most serious enquiry is required. There is too much reason to fear that in consequence of the difficulty of applying stringent discipline to prisoners of this class, their sentences are, in most cases, neither deterrent nor reformatory. A system of discipline which, without being unduly harsh, would make short sentences really deterrent, is the great want of the existing jail system in India."

15. In the matter of clothing the complaint of the *Hindoo Patriot* would not appear to be well-founded. The prison clothing supplied under the rules is declared to be amply sufficient for health, and is infinitely more decent than that transparent or scanty attire not unfrequently met with among the outside native population.

I have &c.
(Sd.) S LYNCH.
For Offg. Inspector General of Jails L. P.

We thank Sir Richard Temple for making the enquiry and furnishing us with a copy of the report of the Inspector General of Jails. It will be seen that Mr. Beverley corroborates almost all our statements, but remarks that our objections have been anticipated in the new Prison Code, which has been lately passed by the local Government, but which has not yet been brought into operation. So far so good. But we do not agree with Mr. Beverley on one point. He says, and quotes the opinions of some of the officers in charge of Jails, that in regulating prison labor no reference should be made to the social position of the prisoner, which means his mode and habits of life. He is of opinion that prisoners should be classified according to the character of their offences, and that labor should be regulated accordingly. This is certainly a right principle. But the previous habits of the prisoner, the class from which he comes, and his physical condition ought to be taken into consideration. The object of prison labor is punitive, but not destructive of life. We will just mention one case. A Road Cess clerk of Balasore not long ago was convicted of embezzlement, and was sentenced to imprisonment we forget for what period. He was set to hard labor, we hear in quarrying stones; his previous habits of life and physical constitution did not admit of such hard labor, and he died in eight months! Surely neither the object of the legislature nor of the court, which sentenced him, was that he should be subjected to such labor as would cost him his life. If enquiries be made, we fear it will be found that such sad cases do occur now and then from the excessive rigor of prison discipline. As for scanty clothing for prisoners our remarks were not general; they applied to the Chittagong Jail, and the Inspector General did not call for any report from the officer in charge of that Jail. One thing is, however, clear. Sir Richard Temple does not patronize the heartless system of prison discipline advocated by his predecessor. He does not mean to convert the prison-house into a road to Pluto's region. By all means make prison labor severe so as to make it serve as a deterrent of crime, but do not so regulate it as to make it destructive of life or to disable a prisoner for life, because he happens to have had a gentle birth or delicate nurture. A Baker cannot certainly stand the kind of labor, which may suit a London Resurrection man.

THE CYCLONE IN EAST BENGAL.

ALTHOUGH Calcutta escaped the Cyclone of the 31st ultimo, its effects were most disastrous in East Bengal. It swept over the following Districts, *viz.*, Backergunj, Nowakhally, Chittagong, Tipperah, Dacca, Mymensing, and Sylhet. We have not yet received accounts from all the districts. By far the fullest accounts which have come are from the district of Backergunj. The sub-division of Dukhin Shabazpore has been washed away. According to a contemporary the loss of life in that island is estimated at twenty thousand. We give the following summary from the report of the Dacca Commissioner dated the 7th instant :

"From what is therein stated you will observe that a succession of storm-waves of great volume and height, brought up by the hurricane of 31st ultimo, overwhelmed the subdivision of Dukhin Shabazpore and a portion of that of Patuakhally, and caused great destruction of human life, cattle houses, crops, and property of all kinds. The subdivision of Perozepoor escaped the storm-wave, though it suffered from the cyclone. At Dowlutkhan the water is said to have risen more than 30 feet high, and the entire population of Dowlutkhan union was either drowned on the spot or carried away by the rush of waters. The subdivisional building was torn down, and there is scarcely any vestige left of a house or building, public or private, in Dowlutkhan. No trace of the children and grandchildren and other members of the family of the subdivisional officer, numbering 12 persons, can be found. The Moonsif, the Sub-Registrar, the Post-master, the Court Sub-Inspector, several headconstables, constables, and prisoners are reported to have been washed away. It is estimated, though I hope not upon any very reliable information, that more than ten thousand human lives and fifty thousand head of cattle have perished by drowning in Dukhin Sabazpore and the adjacent islands of Manpoora and Ilsha. That there has been a calamitous loss of life, however, there can be unfortunately no doubt. The loss of property cannot at present be estimated even approximately.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Patuakhally reports that there is not a single hut standing there, and that all the officers, including the subdivisional residence, have been blown down. The river rose several feet, swamping the bazar and the low-built houses. The lock-up buildings gave way and the prisoners were removed to the guard-house, which fared no better. They were then removed to an old temple which saved the lives of many. The outpost, the school, the distillery, and the post-office, &c., are all on the ground. Hundreds of cattle have died, and the damage done to the crops is also very serious. In thana Bowfal, the water within an hour's time rose from ten to twelve cubits high above its usual level, and here it is believed that the inspector, sub-inspector, head constable, and many others have been drowned. The outpost of Chultabonia, belonging to thana Golachupa, has been washed clean away. The head constable in charge with his wife and family are missing, and are in all probability drowned, while at Golachupa itself the sub-inspector, an Eurasian named Jackson, had to swim for his life, his wife and children being drowned.'

The following is a harrowing account from a sub-inspector of Police, Denonath Sircar, Christian, Dowlutkhan Station :

"I was present at the station on the night of the 31st October when the storm commenced On the evening it commenced to blow from the east; at about 10 P.M. it began to blow with great force from the north-east. The station-house was then blown down I took shelter behind the lock-up, where I gathered some of the prisoners who were there together before me, surrounded with a few constables. At about 11. P.M. a small house belonging to a mooktar caught fire. Our attention was directed in that quarter, when we suddenly found that water was gradually rising under our feet. Then suddenly we saw the water rushing towards us between the space of the lock-up and the thana guard-house. When we saw this, we lost all hope. I told all the men to try and save themselves, for the water in this interval had risen up to our waist. I attempted to go on the top of the roof of the guard-house, but was unable to go there on account of the great rush of the water, and I was drifted away by the stream inside the jail from whence with great difficulty some of us scrambled up on top of the prisoners' work-shed. The space between the lock-up and guard-room was about three or four cubits, but such was the force of the water there that although three or four of us joined hands and attempted to force ourselves onwards to the guard-house yet with all our strength we could not do so, but were drifted down. The water began even to rise up to the work-shed roof, where we had perched ourselves It rose so rapidly that the roof was carried along by the stream. We were about six or seven of us who held on to the roof which was even carried over some trees. The storm-waves were something dreadful. It came with great force and took away parts of the roof into different directions when we all were thrown into the water and got separated, I began to swim and was drifted away by the force of the rush of the water towards the south, when a half drowned "Balam" boat came before me and about two or three persons, amongst whom was a prisoner who was also swimming, laid hold of it. Just as we had scrambled up the boat, a thatched roof belonging to some houses was drifted against the boat with great force by the storm-wave. It struck several of us. The boat in the meanwhile began to sink, and we all had to take to the water and were drifted away, each in different directions. I found a large "madar" tree floating before me, and laid hold of it. This was drifted into a garden, full of mango, cocoanut, and betelnut trees. I was, however, obliged to relinquish my hold, as the madar tree was full of thorns, and each time that it rose with the waves and brushed against my side, the thorns pricked my sides, hands and feet. After I let go the madar tree I was drifted inside the garden, where I held the branch of a broken mango tree, and stuck on to it there, and retained my hold with the greatest difficulty till fair morning. I then sounded the depth of the water with a small piece of bamboo which was floating near me. The depth was 6 cubits (9 feet). The water was then rapidly receding. I began to measure every now and then; when at about 8-30 A.M., the depth of the water was 3 cubits (4½ feet), then I got down from the tree. The water was then almost up to my neck. I began then to call aloud, to see if there were any other persons situated like me inside the garden. I then saw a Diswallee constable, a young lad, on another tree, and there was also another Hindoo on another tree, who began to come towards me, and joined me. We heard another man calling out in another direction. Afterwards we found the man to be Govinda Das, head constable. We then saw a Mahomedan perched on the thatched roof of a house, and he pointed us the road towards the thana, for we had no idea as to what part of the island we had been drifted. We then came on towards the thana. All of us were in a state of nudity except the Diswallee, who had a small piece of cloth round him. I and Govinda Das found two pieces of cloth floating, and wrapped ourselves up with it. I came to the thana and found the aspects of the place completely changed. The public and private buildings of the place had been completely washed away, only a few parts were found standing here and there. I could not recognize the place. The only sign of the Deputy Magistrate's cutchery was the flooring with a few bricks lying here and there. I met the Deputy Magistrate, who told me that four of his sons and two grand-daughters had not been heard of. He and his wife were only saved by being drifted in to the jungles, where they held on to a thatched roof. The Court Sub-Inspector, Mr. G. Benbow, the moonsif, the post-master, sub-registrar, abkari darogah, and Mr. Gasper, a gentleman residing there, have not been heard of. The water rose about 20 cubits (30 feet). Everything around has been washed away. I believe the calamity to have occurred more or less throughout the jurisdiction of this sub-division. Gazeepura, Taltali, Tozumuddi, Barhanuddi must have suffered the same fate as Dowlutkhan. The people towards the east have suffered most. Towards the west it may have been somewhat less; men, women, and children and cattle have been swept away Under the circumstances in which I was placed, and from what I saw of those whom I met, I believe that few of the population could have saved themselves. No one expected such a catastrophe, and none were provided with any means of safety. We found a few bags of rice wet lying, in the open bazar space, and helped ourselves a handful each to preserve ourselves from starvation. No one has been able to save anything, and those who are saved must begin an utter state of destitution.

A Burrisal correspondent sends us the following particulars contained in a letter received by him, dated the 8th instant :

"Relating to the story of the most unfortunate Deputy Magistrate Babu Woomachurn Gangooly's escape and the loss of his children and grand-children, the writer says in the words of the Deputy Magistrate himself that "when the waters began to rise and enter the room in which he was seated he removed himself with his wife and children to a tuktaposh or platform. When the water rose to the height of the tuktaposh he placed two or three more tuktaposhes

one upon another and all seated themselves on the topmost one. When the water rose to the height of the platforms he caught hold with all his family of the rafters of the thatch. When the force of the current inside the room became strong he caught hold of the children and made them cling to his heart and shoulders. Gradually he felt benumbed as it were and became soon insensible and so lost the little ones." "He lost in this calamity his three sons and two granddaughters and one or two servants. The survivors were himself and his wife. The dead body of the Moonsiff of Doulatkhan has been found. A boy aged about 10 years was seen floating down clasping the neck of a wild boar, both drifted towards the shore and were found living. A pregnant woman was delivered of a child while floating on the top of a thatch, the baby and the mother are safe. There were two islands named Minpoora and Char Ilsha inhabited by about 10 thousand persons—not one is living, even no trace is found of the isles themselves. They were close to the sea. As far as information has been received about six annas of the population of Thanas Putooakhally, Golachupa and Bowful are gone. It is impossible to speak too highly of the energetic and benevolent exertions of the Magistrate Mr. Barton. It is estimated that between 70 and 80 thousand persons have perished—within the last two days about 32 thousand dead bodies have been reported. There is not a family in the district which has not to mourn for one or two relatives.

Sir Richard Temple was expected at Burrisal on the 9th. His Honor is traversing in these waters, and his presence there will do much to infuse vigour in the mind of the authorities.

The Commissioner of Chittagong has sent the following telegram to Government:

Severe cyclone with storm-wave last night; almost entire shipping stranded on northern bank of river. Platform of jetty entirely washed away. Houses in Native part of town largely thrown down, salt golas inundated and severely injured. Loss of life in town slight. Extent of injury to crops not yet known. Fears regarding sea coast, Hatea Sundip, and southern Noakhally, but information not received.

Our Chittagong Correspondent has sent us the following letter dated the 5th instant:

"On the night of the 31st October a severe cyclone passed over whole of this division, even the Hill Tracts not excepted. The day was cloudy, and from the afternoon there was a drizzling rain accompanied with a whispering breeze fitful in its direction. These and a dappled sky told us, but too plainly that there was something in store for us. As twilight thickened, the wind rose, until at 11 P. M., it broke out with all the violence and fury of a cyclone. The wind was then blowing from south-east, and continued till 1 A. M., when there was a slight lull which made us think that the giant had wearied his wings, but shortly after, it commenced blowing again with redoubled force, from due south, and from that time till 4 A. M., the elemental strife was something terrible to behold. It ceased towards morning, though the aspect of the sky even then was threatening, the wind with diminished velocity continuing for a few hours more.

But this was not all. The cyclone brought with it a heavy storm-wave, which inundated half the district of Chittagong, bordering the sea coast, while the whole of Noakhally was under water, the depth of which varied, as far as our present information goes, from 2 to 27 or 28 cubits. Strangely enough the cyclone at Noakhally blew from quite opposite directions. It began, we understand, from north-east, veered to the north, north-west, and latterly blew from due west. The tidal wave visited Noakhally and northern part of Chittagong towards the morning, but in the sea coast of Chittagong every thing was swept clean off at night.

The horrors of these combined visitations defy all description, with the exception of a few pucca-houses mostly at the stations, the whole division is a wreck. The entire shipping in the port of Chittagong were stranded on the northern bank of the river Karnafoolee; only one American vessel somehow weathered the storm, and remained at anchor. The port jetties have all been destroyed, and the salt golahs all immersed. No sign is left of any human habitation where the evening before there were busy lines of shops. On the sea coast side of both the Districts of Chittagong and Noakhally the loss of life is said to be immense. The entire country on the west of the Dacca road which divides the district of Chittagong lengthened more into two halves, is strewn with corpses and numberless carcasses of animals. The spectacle on the sea-shore is indescribable. Men, women and children of all ages and creeds lie scattered in different state of putrefiction, and their number can be counted by hundreds and thousands. The unhappy survivors from this general destruction who have on thatches of their houses floated ashore from the islands of Sundeep and Kadu, tell terrible stories of what had happened there. They say, they had floated over tops of trees. You can imagine the list. The population of Sundeep alone would not fall short of 30,000 or 40,000.

It is much to be regretted that no official information, as far as we have been able to ascertain, has yet been received as to the extent of injury caused to life and property by this double calamity. Our authorities at first seemed inclined to allow things to take their course, and three full days were absolutely lost in deliberations. Messrs. Badcock, Pargitor and Jarbo have been sent out to the sea-side of the District and the neighbouring islands to gather information, and afford relief. Mr. Smith now seems to be fully alive to the emergency, and is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet, but from the steps he has already taken we are afraid he is not in possession as yet of full and accurate information. We have also very grave apprehension regarding the adequacy or success of the measures already adopted, but it is not yet time to pronounce any opinion one way or other. We have great confidence in Messrs. Badcock and Pargitor provided they are associated with experienced native officers.

We are not aware what the official information is on the subject, but as far as our information goes, wherever salt water had access—and this comprises the whole of the District of Noakhally, the neighbouring islands of Sundeep, &c., and half the District of Chittagong—there has been a wholesale destruction of crops, and even in other parts the prospect is not very cheering. Unhappy Chittagong! Only last year she was laid bare by an unprecedented flood, and this year a double calamity of cyclone and flood! With the cry of famine in Bombay and Madras Presidencies, heaven knows what is yet in store for us. In the meantime, cholera has broken out in several places to which impetus is being added by the putrified rice which the merchants, out of charity, are selling at an unusually low price to the needy. Even this rice is being so largely and so eagerly carried that their stench has rendered the streets impassable.

From Bhuggocool, Dacca we have received the following:

Bhaggocool, the 10th November 1876.

"In continuation of my letter regarding the late cyclone I beg to forward further particulars that have been received since that time. My prediction of a great flood at Backergunge and Noakhally has been confirmed beyond anticipation. The three sub-divisions namely Dukhin Shabazpore, Patooakhally and Perozepore are the localities where the work of destruction has been most complete. The violence of the wind and the consequent storm wave that rose to the height of 20 hands spared nothing in those parts. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect to have witnessed or heard of such terrible inundation as the one that lately devastated the country; it is believed that 12 annas people have succumbed to the fury of the inundation, and the rest are left wounded in their great struggle with the wave. I understand some of them are so defaced and severely wounded as if some cruel hands have treated them with the utmost violence. I understand in those devastated places Government officers have already with that benevolent earnestness and promptitude which characterize them commenced giving relief to the distressed people. The Commissioner of the Division accompanied by our energetic Magistrate Mr. Lyall has gone to the scene of devastation to help the people. Rice, salt, and other necessaries of life are not at all procurable in those parts; Government is doing the best what it can. I appeal to the sympathy of the generous public that in every district meetings should be held and subscription raised in aid of the distressed people.

JANOKINATH ROY.

The extent of injury to the crops is not yet known. In Backergunge it is said to be four annas.

In Sagor Island a friend writes there was a chota cyclone. There was some damage done to the crops.

The damage to the shipping is thus reported by the Master Attendant:

The ship *Prince Waldemar* is reported wrecked on Bulcherry sand on the 30th ultimo, but that four of the crew had been picked up by the *Palmyra*. (Telegram says *Palmas*, but I think it means *Palmyra*.) Nothing is known of the remainder of the crew.

The ship *Lady Octavia* was spoken about 60 miles south-east of the Eastern Channel Light, with loss of sails and top-gallant masts, decks completely swept, cabins gutted, and all provisions lost; also chronometers. The ship *British Statesman* supplied her with sails, provisions, and chronometer.

The *Foam* and *Coleroon*, referred to in the telegram, are safe; the former having been towed to Calcutta, her cruize being up, and the latter is at the station.

A report by the Commander of the *Undaunted* is also sent, from which it will be seen that he, towed up the dismasted ship *Ghazeepore* from latitude 18°5° north, longitude 87°53' east, to a position with the Eastern Channel, bearing north-north-west 40 miles, making her over to the tug *Cyclone*, which vessel was engaged to tow her up to town.

The F. L. V. *Planet* at the Mutlah is also safe, as will be seen from the report of her Commander (sent), and also her log, an extract of which is sent. She has sustained some little damage in the loss of her quarter-deck awning, her starboard quarter-boat, an anchor and chain, and a gun.

It will be seen from the report of the Commander of *Planet* that at 9 P. M. of the 30th October, the day before the cyclone commenced, that a ship's boat passed her very swiftly, calling out evidently for assistance, but which could not be rendered. She was soon lost sight of, as the weather was thick and hazy.

A number of vessels have come in dismasted, but no reports have been received from them; should I get them, they will be sent on to Government in continuation.

It is fortunate that Sir Richard Temple is now on the scene of distress. When the tour to Noakhally was planned, the cyclone had not taken place. But before His Honor had left the capital telegrams about the cyclone had been received, and his presence on the spot at this critical time will be highly useful. The Magistrate of Backergunge has already organized relief measures, but as he is acting on his own responsibility he seems to be nervous. The presence of the Lieutenant Governor will impart to him as well as other officers courage and confidence and stimulate their efforts. The distress in several parts of the afflicted districts seems to be very severe, and prompt orders are required. His personal observations will enable the Lieutenant Governor to act with decision and promptitude.

In conclusion we submit the public have a right to enquire what was the Meteorological Department about? We have now an expensive organization to watch storms and to give timely warning to the public, but not a sign was made by the Meteorological Reporter. We do hope that the Government will call upon the Reporter for an explanation. Mr. Piddington with far less resources and appliances used to render much better service to the public.

THE BENGAL LAND REGISTRATION ACT.

ALL BENGAL is astir about the new Land Registration Act. Both zemindars and ryots are on the *qui vive*. Mr. Bruce Lane, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, has opportunely published a synopsis of the Act. We avail ourselves of it in giving a short abstract of it for general information. Under the Act is required primarily the registration of all lands, which fall under either of two classes, viz. (1)—"Estates," that is, lands separately assessed with revenue to Government; (2)—Revenue-free property, included under one heading in any part of the General Register of lands not subject to payment of revenue. "Estate" includes (*a*) any land subject to the payment of land revenue, either immediately or prospectively, for the discharge of which a separate engagement has been entered into with Government: (*b*) any land which is entered on the revenue-roll as separately assessed with land revenue (whether the amount of such assessment be payable immediately or prospectively), although no engagement has been entered into with Government for the amount of revenue so separately assessed upon it as a whole: (*c*) any land being the property of Government of which the Board shall have directed the separate entry on the General Register. "Revenue-free Property" means any land not subject to the payment of land revenue, which is included under one entry in any part of the General Register of revenue-free lands. "Extent of interest" means the share or interest in an estate or revenue-free property of which the person with respect to whom the words are used is in possession as proprietor or manager. It will be observed from the above that the law does not apply to lands in the khas mehals of Government nor to rent-free tenures, which are not revenue-free, and recorded as such on the roll of revenue-free lands. Every person in possession as owner or manager of lands in these two classes, or of any share in such lands, is compelled, within a certain period and under heavy penalties, to register full particulars of the property in his possession. Registration is optional with those who, though not in possession as owners, have still a lien on the proprietary right as mortgagees. Under section 43 of the Act the Lieutenant-Governor may in any district exempt from compulsory registration proprietors and managers of 'estates' paying less than Rs. 20 annual revenue, or of revenue-free property consisting of less than 50 acres; and, again, that revenue-free lands not falling under the definition of 'Revenue-free property' in Rule 1 of this section may, by order of the Board of Revenue, be formed into a separate "revenue-free property," and be accordingly brought on the general register; whilst revenue-free lands already improperly entered on such registers may be removed by the Board—(section 36 of the Act). The obligation of initiating registration of estates and revenue-free properties will rest on the person in possession. Every proprietor is bound, within six months from the date of his succession, and every joint proprietor in charge or person appointed as manager is bound, within six months of his assumption of such charge, to apply for registration either personally or by agent. The form of application for registration and mutation of names must contain these particulars: 1. Name of applicant and residence. 2. If for revenue-paying lands, name of estate and number in Register. 3. If for revenue-free lands, name of property and number in register. 4. Name of proprietor at present shewn in the register. 5. Charter of applicant's interest, whether by purchase, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, and whether proprietor, joint-proprietor in charge, manager or mortgagee. 6. Extent of applicant's interest. 7. If applicant is joint-proprietor in charge, or manager, then name of persons on behalf of whom he is in such charge, or is manager. 8. Extent of such person's interest. 9. Names of mouzahs in which the estate or property is situated, and area lying in each such mouzah. 10. Date of applicant's coming into possession. 11. Any other particulars which applicant desires to mention. The following is the scale of fees laid down under the Act: (1) in the case of revenue-paying lands, one quarter of four annas per centum on the annual revenue payable to Government from the extent of interest transferred; (2) in the case of revenue-free lands, two and a half per centum on the amount of the annual produce of the extent of interest transfer-

red, such annual produce being the amount of the rents received and receivable on account of the year preceding the year in which the transfer may be registered; provided that no fee for the registry of any one transfer shall exceed one hundred rupees. Such fees shall be levied from the person in whose favour the transfer is registered. The Act prescribes the imposition of penalties in certain cases of omission to comply with its provisions. Under section 31, failure to give notice to the Collector in specified cases or to furnish information on certain points detailed in the law is punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and by further daily fine until the law is obeyed not exceeding fifty rupees. Also the owner of the land will be deprived of the right of suing for his rent if he fails to register the same.

There seems to be misapprehension among ryots with regard to the provisions of the law. They are not required to register their holdings unless the same be revenue-free property.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEAR that no less than ten thousand "certificates of honor" will be issued by Government in honor of the proclamation of the assumption of the Queen's Imperial title. The certificates will be printed on parchment in golden characters. The Foreign Office is reported to be very busy about this delicious job.

THE THIRD MEETING of the new Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta was held on Saturday last, and the spirit in which they conducted business is full of promise of future excellence. The Chairman proposed to utilize the plan of the old tramway by laying down a line from Dhurmtolla to Bhowanipore, but the Commissioners voted against the scheme on the principle that they should not throw away good money after bad. It was pointed out that the proposed tramway would not pay, as it would depend solely upon passenger traffic. The next business of importance was the reconsideration of the day for the quarterly and monthly meetings. We are glad that a compromise was made; the quarterly meetings will be held on Wednesdays and the monthly meetings on Saturdays. The rest of the business was of a routine character. The meeting was wound up with a vote of thanks to Sir Stuart Hogg for his past services.

WE REGRET exceedingly that ill-health compels Sir Stuart Hogg to retire from the Municipality. He takes leave for 23 months, but does not quit India immediately. Mr. Metcalfe, who lately acted as Commissioner of the Patna Division, officiates for him as Chairman of the Municipal Corporation. Sir Stuart Hogg acts as Inspector General of Police, Bengal, till Mr. Hinkey's return, and goes home in February next. He has been for ten years Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, and though it has been our lot to differ with him many a time and oft, we must do him the justice to say that the Municipality had never had a more energetic and efficient Chairman. Indefatigable, bold, frank, and independent, he possesses some of the best qualities of John Bull, and though he has been sometimes impulsive and self-assertive, he has been honorable in wielding the weapons of warfare. He does not stab in the dark; whatever he does, right or wrong, he works in broad day light, and while he knows how to hit, he can also bear when he is hitted back. Although a Government servant, there have been occasions when he did not hesitate in the interest of the town to fight the Government to which he owed his appointment. Fond of power, perhaps no single officer of Government in any town throughout the Indian continent wielded greater power than he, but at times he did feel the curb which the Justices used to put upon him. Take him all in all, Sir Stuart Hogg will be much missed in Calcutta. The bark of the new Corporation is just launched upon the waters, the oarsmen are new to their work, and the informed eye and skilled hand of an experienced helmsman are much needed to enable it to steer clear of the shoals and sandbanks which it may meet in its voyage. It is to be regretted that at this time of trial it loses the services of this veteran guide.

THE FOLLOWING exquisite paragraph appears in a review by the Chief Commissioner of Assam of the last annual report of the local Registration Department:

"Para 22.—Colonel Keatinge fails to see the immorality of *Co-habitation Contracts* reported by the Registrar of Sibsagor. They are marriage contracts which provide a very salutary check for fickleness and desertion."

So under the Christian Government of the Empress of India "co-habitation contracts," which her representative in Assam calls "marriage contracts," may be made we are told for three years. And who can say after this that India is not progressing? No other civilized Government in the world has yet advanced so far as to recognize "co-habitation contracts." Even the advocates of free love have not been able to reach this scene of moral improvement. We dare say Col. Keatinge has satisfied himself that these marriage contracts are pure and simple, that the marriage ceremony is performed in due form, that the children born of this wedlock will be held legitimate in the eye of the law, that the dissolution of such marriage contracts at the end of three years is valid in law. He does not see the slightest tinge of immorality in these "cohabitation contracts," which he says "provide a salutary check for fickleness and desertion." We are obtuse enough not to perceive that if the regular marriage contracts cannot check "fickleness and desertion," how these "cohabitation contracts" for three years will have that "salutary" effect? But our celestial rulers are gifted with more wisdom than falls to the lot of ordinary humanity.

IT IS STRANGE that the officers of our Government cannot do a graceful act in a graceful manner. Whatever the value of the certificates of honor, which the Government proposes to issue in commemoration of the Imperial Assemblage on New Year's Day surely this small act of grace could have been performed with due courtesy. Blank forms have been issued to some of the notabilities of the town through the inevitable Police. The forms are being handed by Police Jemadars without a covering letter, cover or superscription, so that the person to whom it is delivered do not know whether it is actually addressed to him or not. The Policeman acting of course under orders is as usual peremptory—the form must be returned by a certain hour. What is all this but a positive insult to the persons so called upon to fill in the forms? It is we hold an uncalled-for and unprovoked insult, for it is not the notabilities who seek the honor but the Government which is pleased to honor them. Could not the Police have been avoided, and a circular issued from the Bengal Office? Even if it was necessary to work through the Police, could not the Police Commissioner have shewn the usual courtesy of addressing a letter of request to the parties concerned. It is the want of small attentions in small matters like this, which stamps the unsympathetic character of the British Government.

THE FOLLOWING is the form referred to above:

1	2	3
Name in English and Vernacular	Full title in English and Vernacular	Title whence derived. If from British Government give date of order
4	**5**	**6**
Origin of family and Pedigree	Any distinction family color or coat of arms and crest with sketch if possible and whether in English or Vernacular	Date of birth of present holder
7	**8**	**9** **10**
Date of accession if a chief	Full names and titles of any sons whether natural or adopted	If a British subject brief account of services and appointment Remarks.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued the following circular prohibiting civil officers of Government to exercise the common right of petitioning it in a body regarding their grievances:

"Certain memorials have recently been presented to the Governor-General in Council, or to the Secretary of State, by various bodies of officers in civil employ, complaining of grievances, or desiring boons which affect generally the classes of officers from which these memorials emanated. In some instances the memorials were signed by individuals who could not possibly have been personally affected in the matter which forms the subject of the memorial Such circumstances give to the proceedings resulting from such memorials an appearance of organised combination, which it is impossible, consistently with the maintenance of official discipline and subordination, to allow.

2. His Excellency in Council is accordidgly pleased to forbid any combination for the purpose of memorialising any authority to which the memorialists may be subordinate, and to extend to all officers in civil employ, in whatsoever department, the following rules in regard to the presentation of memorial:

I.—Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others.

II—No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested, except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

III.—No officer in the employment of Government shall submit a printed memorial.

IV.—No memorial shall be submitted in a form set for general adoption, but it shall be couched in the memorialist's own words, and in temperate and respectful language.

V.—Any memorial contravening these rules will not be taken into consideration by the authority to which it is submitted and the officer or officers submitting such memorials will incur the serious displeasure of Government."

We do not think this is a fair resolution. In matters of common interest the officers ought to be allowed to make a common petition. Otherwise their representations cannot have sufficient weight. This order will practically seal the lips of officers of Government in matters of common weal. Is this a sign of the new system of imperialization?

THE FOLLOWING NOTIFICATIONS appear in the *Assam Gazette*:

The Deputy-Commissioner of Goalpara has reported to the Chief Commissioner that Rajah Kumud Narayan, of Bijni, and the undermentioned Zemindars of Mechpara, viz.,

Khagendra Narayan Chaudhuri, Tilak Ram Chaudhuri,
Udhav Ram " Lok Nath "
Bhola Nath Chaudhuri,

on their own behalf, and Khagendra Narayan Chaudhuri on behalf of the minors, Kamala Kanta Chaudhuri, and Bhadresvar Chaudhuri, have formally resigned to Government, in free gift, such portions of land as may be required for the construction of the Assam Trunk Road, within their respective Zemindaries.

The Chief Commissioner acknowledges with thanks the liberality and public-spirited conduct of the gentlemen named above.

The Inspector of Schools has brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that Rajah Kumud Narayan, of Bijni, offered three medals as prizes to schoolboys, in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, viz., one gold medal of the value of Rs. 60, to the boy who won the highest place among the successful candidates from Assam at the Entrance Examination of 1875; another gold medal, of the same value, to the most successful of the candidates who appeared at the same examination from the Goalpara Zillah School; and another medal, a silver one, of the value of Rs. 20, to the boy who stood first among the candidates who went in for the Vernacular Scholarship Examination of 1875, from the Goalpara Hitabidhayini Vernacular School.

The Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of acknowledging the loyalty and liberality of Rajah Kumud Narayan, and his commendable interest in the cause of education.

We are glad to notice the liberality and public spirit of the Maharaja of Bijni. We write "Maharaja" advisedly, because this family is a branch of the Kooch Behar House, and occupied formerly a semi-independent position. But the Government has put him a peg lower for no fault of his that we are aware of by taking away the old family title of "Maharaja" and dubbing him "Raja."

THE EXCISE Report of Bengal for 1875-76 shews an increase of revenue by over four lacs and a half compared with the receipts of 1874. We are glad to observe that some check has been put upon the consumption of opium and ganja. On a general review of the excise administration of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor adheres to the opinion which he expressed in the Resolution upon last year's report, that this department of the public service rests upon a secure and satisfactory basis, and is conducted in accordance with the principles which the Government has laid down for the guidance of its officers. His Honor remarks that the excise duty on country rum has already been equalized in Bengal with the customs duty on imported spirits, and that in the case of country-sprits steps have been taken towards a similar equalization by a general raising of the rates.

WE WERE somewhat surprised the other day to notice the remarks, which Mr. Marsden made upon Babu Bepinkrishna Kumar, House Surgeon, Medical College, in connection with an inquest. He suggested to the jury to make a presentment to Government against the Babu, but the jurors had the good sense not to follow his advice. The matter was, however, taken in hand by Dr. Smith, the Principal of the Medical College, who assembled the College Council, whose opinion we transcribe below:

Deceased was brought in by the Police at 10-30 P.M. "Before her admission she vomited twice. Half an hour after her admission she vomited several times, after taking warm water, milk, and eggs. After 11-45 P.M., she had chloric æther, brandy, opium, and camphor. A stimulant mixture was continued till within an hour of her death. Shortly before death a sinapism was applied over the part of the chests."

The house surgeon continued to watch and treat the case during the whole night. He recorded, in writing the condition of the patient at 10-30 P.M.; at 11 o'clock; at 11-45; at 12-15 A.M.; at 12-30; at 1-50, at 2-30; at 3-5, and at 3-15 A.M. The patient died at 3-30 A.M. Resolution.—After very carefully considering all the circumstances attending this case, and looking to the opinions of the high medical authorities named marginally,* from whose works the annexed extracts (marked C) have been taken, as bearing closely on the present case, we the undersigned are strongly of opinion, that the house surgeon, Babu Bipin Krishna Coomar" treated the case of "Khateejah Bebee" in a perfectly proper manner and with good judgment, and that he devoted much attention and anxious care to the case from 10-30P.M., till the time of deceased's death at 3-30 A.M.

* Sir Robert Christison.
Dr. Beck.
" Alfred Taylor.
" Guy.
" Copland.
" Traill.
" H. C. Wood.

Had we found, in the course of this inquiry, that the house surgeon had been negligent or guilty of any malpractice, we must have recommended his removal from his present appointment. But so far from this being the case, we entirely exonerate him of all blame, and we consider that he did his duty faithfully and intelligently.

In recording this opinion, we consider it right to add that we have reason to think the evidence given by the house surgeon in the Coroner's Court was confused and faulty. This is much to be regretted. But we think it may to a great degree be explained by the fact of his being nervous under cross-examination. As is evident from the fact of his informing us that the magistrate's manner towards him was "very terrifying indeed!" a statement to which we of course attach no undue importance.

(Sd.) Davis B. Smith.
(Sd.) T. E. Charles.
(Sd.) E. J. Gayer.
(Sd.) W. J. Palmer.
(Sd.) R. C. Chandra.
(True Copy).
(Sd.) D. B. SMITH, M.D.,
Principal,
Medical College.

Mr. Marsden now says that he "is glad to find that Babu Bepinkrishna Kumar appears to have done his duty in the matter in a competent manner." We hope the protest of the Council of the Medical College will teach Mr. Marsden the necessity of holding his tongue from the Bench when he does not understand a subject. His remarks would have injured the prospects of a meritorious officer for life, if the just and generous-minded Principal of the Medical College had not given the shield of protection to his subordinate.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
J. S. Jarvies, Esq., Fort Gloster	13	4	0
R. C. Bose, Esq., Bijnour	13	0	0
R. Towers, Esq., C. S., Chittagong	13	4	0
Hon'ble Sir Mangoldas Nuthoobhai, Girgaum	13	4	0
Babu Mohendranath Dutt, Luckimpore	13	4	0
" Banymadhub Mookerjea, Balasore	13	4	0
" Ramsoonder Gan, Mymensingh	6	10	0
" Sreeshchunder Gangooly, Patna	6	10	0
" Nuddeachand Dutt, Pooree	5	0	0
" Bepinbehary Mookerjea, Coolee Bazar	10	0	0
" Poornochunder Sircar, Cuttack	13	4	0
" Pundit Rajnarain Belungunge	3	5	0
" Kallicanund Roy, Soobornopore	6	12	0
" Bepinbehary Bose, Dacca	6	10	0
" Poornochunder Das, Chittagong	6	10	0
" Bhuanlal, Bankipore	5	0	0
" Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, Hooghly	6	10	0
" Monmahan Roy, Maldah	20	0	0
" Sreenath Chatterjea, Julpigoree	13	4	0
" Duckinaranjun Mookerjea, Cassye, Division	13	8	0
" Sarodaprosono Biswas, Dhoobri	6	10	0
" Brojomohun Roy, Poradah	10	0	0
" Obinashchunder Mittra, Kurhmbali	6	10	0
" Ombicachurn Chatterjea, Khurruckpore	6	8	0

ERRATUM.

Read Babu Rajhoonauth Sahoy, Arrah, Rs. 6-12 in lieu of Rs. 5-12.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 8, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 16th October* 1876.—Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart., Officiating Commissioner of Orissa, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th December next, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 28th October 1876.—Moulvi Ikram Russool, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sarun, is promoted to the Sixth Grade of the Sub-Executive Service, *vice* Mr. J. D. White, whose name has been removed from the service.

Mr. E. S. Andrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed to have charge of the City Moorshedabad division of the Moorshedabad district.

Baboo Dino Nath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the City Moorshedabad division of the Moorshedabad district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

The 31st October 1876.—Mr. J. A. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Kissengunge Division of the Purneah district, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, *vice* Mr. W. C. Muller, proceeding on furlough.

Mr. A. Manson, C.S., is appointed to act until further orders as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purneah, in the First Grade, on being relieved of his duties as Acting Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore.

The 2nd November 1876.—Mr. H. Beveridge, C.S., reported his return from furlough on the 29th October 1876.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Gupta, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3—1, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th September 1876.

Mr. W. H. Page, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, lately returned from furlough, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Nuddea.

The 3rd November 1876.—Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and Act VI (the Bengal Embankment Act) of 1873 for the purpose of acquiring lands in that district.

Lieutenant W. H. Frith, Royal Artillery, Second Subaltern, Peshawar Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed temporarily to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor with effect from the 10th December 1876.

Baboo Rakhal Das Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Baripore Division of the 24-Purgunnahs district, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Baripore Division of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Fourth Grade, is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs, on being relieved of his present duties as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Mr. H. Beveridge, Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, is posted to Chittagong.

The services of Colonel H. M. Boddam, Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The 4th November 1876.—In supersession of Government order dated 30th September 1876, Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum, is allowed leave for one month and twenty days, under Chapter VI, Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 12th instant.

Mr. J. C. Geddes, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. C. Bret, or until further orders.

The 6th November 1876.—Baboo Benode Behary Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of Second Class.

Moulvi Mujeed Bukht Mozoomdar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 20th April 1876.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjea, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to be manager of the Nushipore, Nihalia, and Sydabad estates under the Court of Wards in the district of Moorshedabad.

Consequent on the death of Baboo Madhub Chunder Moitro the following promotions in the Subordinate Executive Service are made:—

Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, promoted to the Fifth Grade.

Baboo Uma Churn Gangooly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Narrail, Jessore, promoted to the Sixth Grade.

The 7th November 1876.—The following officers are appointed to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the First Grade, viz.—

Mr. W. H. Page, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea.
" A. A. Wace, ditto ditto, Bhugulpore.
" H. G. Cooke, ditto ditto, Dinagepore.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr. E. H. Ruddock, C.S., extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

POLICE.—*The 30th October* 1876.—Mr. J. Patch, District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, is promoted to the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police, *vice* Mr. H. A. Coombs, reduced.

Consequent on the death of Major G. M. Bowie, the following promotions of officers in the Police Department are made, with effect from the 18th August 1876:—

To the First Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Major R. M. Skinner, District Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, on leave.

To the Second Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gordon, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore.

To the Third Grade.

Mr. W. W. Daly, District Superintendent of Police, Cachar.

To the Fourth Grade

Mr. W. H. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police Bankoora.

Mr. H. G Wilkins, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Chumparun, is appointed to be a District Superintendent of Police of the Fifth Grade.

To the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police

M. C. A. Fisher, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Grade, on furlough.

To the Second Grade

Mr. J. P. Sneyed, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Third Grade, on furlough.

MEDICAL.—*The 26th October* 1876.—The services of Surgeon-Major H. Cookson, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Cooch Behar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Surgeon D. W. D. Comins, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Monghyr, is appointed to act until further orders as Civil Surgeon of Cooch Behar, *vice* Dr. H. Cookson, on being relieved of his present officiating appointment.

Surgeon R. L. Dutt, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, is appointed to act temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Pooree, on being relieved of his present officiating appointment.

The 3rd November 1876.—Surgeon Daniel O'Connell Raye, First Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, having resumed charge of his duties on the 16th October 1876, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 25th July last, is cancelled.

The 4th November 1876.—Assistant Surgeon Kristo Churn Bose, in charge of the Pilgrim Hospital at Gya, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Chunder Coomar Gupta is appointed to have temporary charge of the Pilgrim Hospital at Gya during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Kristo Chunder Bose, or until further orders.

The 1st November 1876.—Baboo Bedhubhusan Banerjee, First Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 24th July 1876, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 2nd November 1876.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 3rd November 1876.—Baboo Roodra Kant Biswas, B.L., Moonsif of Kishnaghur is appointed to be Moonsif of Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and is invested, under Section 29 of the Bengal Civil Courts' Act VI of 1871, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Baboo Krishna Mohun Mookerjee, B.L., is appointed to be Moonsif of Kishnaghur, in the district of Nuddea, but to continue temporarily to act as Second Subordinate Judge of Kishnaghur.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mozoomdar, Moonsif of Perozepore, on leave, is appointed to act as Moonsif of Kishnaghur, in Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Krishna Mohun Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Trigunna Prosunno Bose, L.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Manbazar, in Purulia, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Shyam Chand Dhur, or until further orders.

In supersession of the orders of the 21st October 1876, Baboo Jogendra Nath Ghose, M.A., and B.L., is appointed to act as a Moonsif of Burrisaul, in the district of Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, or until further orders.

The 7th November 1876.—Baboo Debendro Lal Shome, B.L. Moonsif of Midnapore, is vested, under Section 29 of the Bengal Civil Court's Act VI of 1871, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 20.

Advertisements.

A TREATISE.

On the modern history of the Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zemindars &c., is in the course of compilation.

The compiler has already secured the kind patronage of several Native Chiefs, Rajas and Zemindars with short accounts of their lineage and charitable acts &c.

Rajas, Zemindars and Talukdars who desire to record their names in this work are solicited to forward to the undersigned, at an early date, a brief account of their family, together with such informations as may be considered important and interesting to the public.

Subscription in advance per copy Rs. 4 0 0
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LOKE NATH GHOSE,
No 254, *Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.*

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, this day at 3 P. M., *for the following purposes*:—

1. To fix the allowance of the officer who may be appointed by the Local Government to officiate as Chairman of the Commissioners and Commissioner of Police during the absence on furlough of Sir Stuart Hogg.

2. To consider Report of Finance Committee on excess expenditure incurred for taking the Census.

3. To consider, under Section 164 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, a supplemental Budget forwarded by the Commissioner of Police, under orders of Government to cover the arrear military pay, amounting to Rs. 484-8, due to Inspector Connors, Sergeant in the Unattached List, which, the Government of India has ruled, should be met from the Police-rate.

4. To consider Resolution by Finance Committee, recommending that Rs. 2,821-5-2, excess expenditure on account of the late Elections, be passed.

5. To consider letter from Mr. Bibra, Assistant Engineer, Drainage Department, applying for a year's leave without pay, and if leave is granted to consider arrangements to be made for the discharge of the duties now performed by Mr. Bibra

6. Statement of Accounts for the month of October 1876.

ROBERT TURNBULL
Secretary to the Corporation

কবিবর শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কৃত কবিতাবলী সংশোধিত হইয়া পরিবর্দ্ধিত আকারে ৩য় বার মুদ্রিত হইয়াছে। কলিকাতা কালেজ ষ্ট্রীট, ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরি, এবং রায় যন্ত্রে ১ টাকা মূল্যে বিক্রীত হইতেছে। মাসুল ৵০ আনা।

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Tistula. Dysentery, Dyspepsea, Chronic venerial disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
Banghy postage „ 1 4 0

Hem Chunder Banerjea,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsea, Dysentery and Hysterea, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured. For the disease is not of a short standing.

Shasi Bhusan Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansiliha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd. diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another b ttle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was brought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul.
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhra *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now. The fever is cured, ¼th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has [2 or 3] motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your wide known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsea of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra.
Deputy Post-master. Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was used in a case of Fistula. the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and gonorrhœa from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, and about 12 annas of gonorrhœa are reduced. This last disease is of 25 years standing.

Barneshwar Mookerjea.
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT.
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly sent me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

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THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

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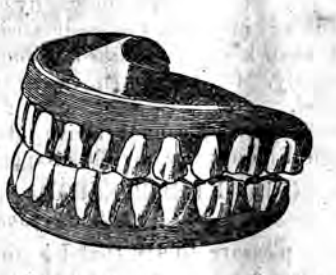

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